THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870. NO. 13.

The Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man

Mr. Johnson's Report.

The report of Prof. Johnson, Superintendent of the farm connected with the "State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," details the crops produced, the methods of cultivation, stock upon the farm, the experiments instituted, and the workings of the labor system among the students. Some of these points are worth looking at.

The principal crops upon the farm the past season were seventy-five tons of hay, seven hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred and ninety-seven bushels of barley, seven bushels of Arnautka wheat on 50 square rods of land, twenty bushels of beans, three hundred bushels of Swedish turnips, thirty bushels of English turnips, seventy-five bushels of mangel wurtzel beets and twenty-five bushels of corn. Prof. Johnson states that in the scale of net profit, the crops rank very nearly as follows: 1st, Southern corn for fodder; 2d, Swedes; 3d, mangel wurtzels; 4th, barley; 5th, beans and 6th potatoes. In placing fodder corn in the first rank as a profitable crop, and in speaking of feeding it to cows during the months of August and September, Prof. Johnson says: "I consider this feed fully equal to my present feed, which is good hay and two quarts of corn and barley meal for each cow, daily. We estimated the crop of corn fodder equal to seven and a half tons of hay, or at the rate of ten tons to the acre. It required less labor to cultivate and harvest it than the Swedes, and unless near a market with a sure and ready sale for Swedes, the crop of Southern corn, so far as needed for the stock, would take the first rank in the scale of profit." Five acres of potatoes were planted, which were covered and hoed with Chandler's horse hoe. The time occupied in planting the piece was one day. The yield of Oronos, (planted the last of May) was one hundred and twenty-five bushels of saleable, and forty-two of small potatoes per acre; the large percentage of small ones being due in part to the drouth and in part to the large quantity of seed used. Mr. Johnson's conclusions upon this crop are, that on moist, heavy land, they should be planted near the surface and covered and hilled up well with a horse hoe. He is also of opinion that they rot less when well covered with earth.

After giving a statement of the stock upon the farm, Prof. Johnson gives details of his experiments with different fertilizers upon grass land, some account of which we gave in the FARMER last summer, in connection with some notes upon the College and its farm. Prof. J. fails to give any statement as to the character of the soil upon which the experiment was tried; and says the experiment "was not in itself very satisfactory," adding, "It would appear from this trial that wood ashes are quite as beneficial to this land as super-phosphate, and probably the effect will be more lasting." The experiment is to be repeated another year, "with more care." It is an interesting incident in the history of this Institution, that two of the students have performed experiments, which, if not very important, are still of such a character as to be thought worthy of a place in the annual report of the Superintendent. A partial statement of the experiment in feeding swine, alluded to sometime since in our columns, is also given, and it is gratifying to us, to present in this connection the following letter from Prof. Johnson in reference to the experiment. It also shows how deep an interest the farmers at large have in the experiments made at the College, that numerous private letters have been addressed to Prof. Johnson, asking for just the information that he communicates to our readers in the following letter. He writes:

"DEAR SIR:—As several inquiries have reached me in regard to our experiments in feeding swine I conclude to send you the result of the past three months' trial.

Weight of the two pigs in pen No. 1, Nov. 15th, 98 lbs.; in pen No. 2, 76 lbs. Gain of the two in No. 1, in 30 days, fed on whole corn, 35 lbs.; of those in No. 2, fed on uncooked meal, 47 lbs. A little more than one bushel was fed to each pen.

From Dec. 15th to Jan. 15th, 31 days, the two pigs in No. 1, fed on uncooked meal gained 57½ lbs., and those in No. 2, fed on whole corn gained 52¼ lbs. A little less than two and one-half bushels was fed to each pen. We called 54 lbs. of corn one bushel, and equal to 50 lbs. of meal.

From Jan. 15th to Feb. 16th, the gain in each pen was just 75½ lbs, the average gain to each pig being 37¾ lbs. in 32 days. The pigs in No. 1 were fed on meal thoroughly scalded and those in No. 2, on raw meal. Equal quantities of meal and swill were given to each. During the 32 days about 75 lbs. of meal were fed to each pig.

The object in these experiments has not been to ascertain how much pork a given quantity of feed will make. The question asked the first two months was, will it pay to grind corn into meal, and the answer was, yes.

The question the third month was, will it pay to scald the meal, and the answer was, no.

Two other pigs of the same breed (Chester) and nearly the same size, kept in pen No. 3, have been fed during the three months on raw barley meal. The meal has not been weighed out. The intention has been to give them in their swill what they would eat readily. These two pigs were found to weigh Feb. 19th, 267 lbs.—6 lbs more than the pigs in No. 1, and 16 lbs. more than those in No. 2. My impression is that at present prices barley meal is cheaper feed for swine than corn meal. To prove it, however, barley meal will this month be kept on trial and the six pigs will be fed as follows: viz. Just as many pounds of barley meal will be fed to No. 3 as No. 1 and No. 2 have each of corn meal. No. 1 will have raw corn meal and No. 2 scalded meal. The swill fed to these swine is about equal in quality to skimmed milk. S. JOHNSON, *Supt.*"

College Farm, Orono, Feb. 19th, 1870.

More Short Horn Breeders in Maine.

In a recent notice of Mr. Allen's last issued volumes of the American Short Horn Book, giving a list of Maine breeders, we neglected to mention the names of James Sampson, Esq., of Bowdoinham, and Mr. Milton L. Emery of Fairfield, (Larone P. O.) Very likely other names of Maine gentlemen engaged in breeding this class of stock may have been overlooked in going over the index of over sixteen hundred names (no indication as to residence being stated), if so, we shall be happy to make correction of the same. The former gentleman advertises several fine animals in this number of the FARMER.

To Readers and Correspondents.

By an oversight of mind for which we can hardly account, and rendered doubly annoying by the fact that the matter overlooked has been on hand some time, several articles prepared for the present number, fail to "put in an appearance." Among them were articles on the productiveness of Aroostook lands, the drainage act, an Illinois letter, the communications of A. A., A. B., J. M. W., "Backlotter," N. H. Williams, and several queries, proceedings of Farmers' Clubs and items of Agricultural Intelligence. We trust correspondents will excuse the blunder—readers will have to wait, patiently or otherwise, until another time.

QUERY. How shall we account for the statement of Prof. Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, that native cows are better for the dairy than full bloods?

Raising Turnips.

Since several correspondents have referred to the growing of turnips among corn, perhaps it may not be out of place for us to give further testimony in its favor.

Some years since an acquaintance when manuring for his corn scattered a little turnip seed with the manure. The season proved unfavorable for corn, the worms eating it badly—but the turnips grew luxuriantly, and he harvested a bountiful crop. The quality being excellent they were sold for table use and much more money was realized than could have been done from a crop of corn.

A good crop of strap-leaf turnips may be obtained when the land has been heavily manured, by scattering the seed between the rows of corn in July. If the corn has an early start it will be ripe before the turnips get much growth and when removed the turnips will grow rapidly. No injury is done to the corn and the turnip crop will cost but a trifle.

We may here mention, what perhaps many farmers, especially those who have fed turnips already know, that when fed to milch cows it should be done immediately after milking. They can then be fed freely without imparting any disagreeable flavor to the milk. This has been thoroughly tested to our own satisfaction. When turnips, potatoes or grain of any kind is fed to sheep, they should be shut away and out of sight of the feed troughs, and the provender distributed in their absence. They know not whence it comes and will not bleat after you when passing near them with a basket, pail or measure. Their bleating is sometimes very annoying, and can be wholly obviated by taking this precaution.

The Labor System at Ag'l Colleges.

In his report as Superintendent of the College farm at Orono, Prof. Johnson gives the following testimony in favor of manual labor as a requisite in the course of instruction at our agricultural colleges: "That the labor system is a benefit to the students is very apparent. Aside from the amount earned, the labor performed keeps up industrious habits, promotes health, is to a certain extent a source of instruction to the student, and prevents that wide disseverance from manual labor and distaste for it which is so observable in the graduates of our old colleges. Besides, we think it is plainly observable, that a few hours of labor each day makes the student more quiet and studious during the hours devoted to study. The time spent in labor would in most cases be spent in idle talk and in various kinds of recreation, perhaps of dissipation. Labor is the "safety valve" for the overflowing animal spirits. There has been observed a remarkable willingness on the part of the students to engage in all the kinds of work required to be done."

Hemlock Hedges.

The editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, in describing a hemlock hedge, a view of which forms a frontispiece to the February number, gives the following remarks concerning the objection against the hemlock as a hedge plant, with hints as to the proper shaping of a hedge, which we commend to our readers:

"Some think that as the hemlock is a large forest timber tree, it cannot be kept down as a hedge plant, but summer pruning will keep the strongest tree in a dwarf condition for a great number of years. The pruning has to be done just after the young growth pushes out, which about here is the end of May. It is very important the hedge should be cut with sloping sides, so that *every part of the surface should have the full benefit of the light* No hedge with upright sides or square top will keep thick at the bottom long. Some objection has been made to the hemlock that it is difficult to transplant. This is only when the roots are allowed to get dry, or are not beaten firmly in the soil at transplanting. The roots are slender and soon dry through, and they suffer from this neglect more easily than other trees; but it is so easy to guard against this, that no one but a confirmed lazy bones will have anything to say against it."

Crops and Prices in Kennebec.

At one of the late meetings of the Farmers' club at Waterville, Col. Isaiah Marston—not now, we believe, engaged in farming, but formerly one of the largest and most successful farmers in that town—in speaking of the prices of produce, past and present, stated their in twelve annual sales of wool, between 1844 and 1860, the average price was 30 cts. and the average weight of fleeces 3 1-4 lbs. Lambs sold for 75 cts. to $1. His flock were "common old fashioned sheep." Hay from 1828 to 1861 averaged $8. Corn for 31 years previous to 1861 sold at an average of 84 cts., and his average crop was 42 bushels to the acre.

How it was at Amherst.

Quite early in the active history of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Levi Stockbridge, Esq., was appointed by the Board of management as Farm Superintendent and instructor in agriculture—the former being regarded the most important position of the two. The duties, however, were very soon divided, as it was found impracticable, if not quite impossible for one person to attend to both. Mr. Stockbridge was then made Professor of practical agriculture, and another gentlemen appointed to perform the duties of Farm Superintendent.

Acknowledgements.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following:

Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for the year 1869. From W. S. Clarke, President, Amherst.

American Entomologist, February. St. Louis, Mo. R. P. Studley & Co., $2.00 per year.

Remarks upon the Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, relating to Wool and Woolens. From the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1869. E. W. Buswell, Secretary, Boston.

The Gardener's Monthly, February, Thomas Meehan, editor. Philadelphia: $2.00 per year. [With a colored plate representing a Hemlock Hedge on the grounds of J. M. Aertson of Germantown, Philadelphia.]

Van Nostrands' Eclectic Engineering Magazine. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray St. $5.00 per year.

Third Report of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College and Farm, to the Legislature of Iowa. H. M. Thompson, Sec., Ames, Iowa.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, for 1869. From J. Lacey Darlington, Esq., West Chester, Pa.

Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Massachusetts, for 1869. From Theodore Lyman, Commissioner.

State Fair of 1870.

The attention of parties or places interested, is called to the notice which appears in our present number concerning proposals for the holding of the State Fair of 1870. The campaign has been commenced early and vigorously, and we have no doubt will end successfully.

The notice of the meeting to take place the 17th inst., should not be overlooked.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Talks about Farming.—No. 4.

In our last "talk" I mentioned the want of suitable pasturage as a serious drawback to dairying in this part of the State. I suppose one reason why we have so few really good pastures is, that our farms contain a good deal of rough lands, which being good for nothing else we turn out to pasture. Frequently these "waste" places, under a higher system of cultivation might be made the most productive on the farm. But while cultivated lands can be bought at $25 to $50 per acre, few farmers will think it worth while to reclaim them. And so we go on mowing and cultivating the smooth land and every summer turning our stocks into the roughest kind of pastures. Of course almost every pasture contains some land that produces the sweet grasses in abundance; but with one acre of such land you will find here a dozen acres that produce nothing but brakes, bushes, and stunted wire grass. This ought not to be so. But I do not see how we can well help it. Our farms all contain more or less of this rough land. We cannot afford to let it lie wholly idle, and we have not the capital to clear off the rocks, and drain it. If one could afford to wait so long it might perhaps be as well to let some of these old pastures grow up to wood. But in that case what should we do for pasturage?

In Orange county, N. Y., where dairying is made a specialty they turn out land that will produce from one to ten tons of fine clover and timothy hay per acre. In these pastures the cows are literally "up to their eyes" in clover; and they make ample returns at milking times. It would be considered very poor farming here to turn such fields out to pastures; and yet it is found to pay where farms are worth from $100 to $200 per acre. But where land is so valuable, the owners can of course afford to have no poor land. If wet they drain it, if shallow they gradually deepen it; if rough and unproductive they find it pays to subdue and enrich it. This we cannot do here—at least not all at once. Much, I believe, however can be done to improve our rough pastures that will be found to pay.

My own are about an average of those to be found in this neighborhood. The land is for the most part rocky, and has never been plowed. It has a northwestern exposure, is a granite soil, naturally strong and productive—but is wet. Underdraining "is indicated" as the doctors would say. But this would cost a good deal of money, although I believe it would pay if one had the means. As it is the pastures produce wild grass in abundance. But this besides being less sweet and nutritious than the cultivated grasses is liable to the objection of failing in a dry time. My pasture land is not all of this description. About one half of the "cow pasture" has been plowed and now produces an abundance of excellent feed. When I came on to the farm nearly four years ago this pasture was pretty well covered with what is here called "June grass" or wire grass—a species of bent grass I believe. This had been allowed to grow and head out the previous season—perhaps for several seasons. At any rate the old grass completely covered the ground and kept the cows from feeding off the young shoots—so that a large portion of the pasture was unfed. Had it not been a good deal trampled we might have cut a number of tons of hay on the smoother portions; as it was we mowed about a ton of fair hay; and the next spring during a dry time I set fire to the grass and burned over nearly the whole place. The result was certainly encouraging. For the last two summers the grass has been fed down evenly all over the pasture. It has borne a third more stock and my cattle have done much better than before, notwithstanding the midsummer drouth of the last two seasons.

Before burning this piece over I had never noticed any white clover growing upon it. But since then it has appeared abundantly. I suppose the roots were in the ground but it was kept back and overgrown by the hardier bent grass. The burning of the old grass by giving the clover a chance to grow has produced the best results. Probably the slight top dressing of ashes did some good. The cattle now feed it down smooth and even. Red clover, timothy, Kentucky, blue grass, red top and other grasses are coming in quite rapidly, on the cultivated portions. On the whole I am greatly encouraged by this attempt at improving my pastures. By mowing the bushes and sowing a little grass seed, with bone dust, salt and plaster upon the barren spots I believe it can be improved to the extent of carrying twice as many cows as before, and besides the milk will be greatly improved by the admixture of the cultivated with the wild grasses. Still we cannot depend upon our pastures here after the middle of August. In New York their pastures of Red clover and Timothy last much longer; and in September or even ealier if necessary they turn their cows into an abundant rowen. This we cannot do here until we bring our land into a higher state of cultivation. For the present we must depend upon some forage crop to feed out in August and September. Fodder corn is probably as good as any. Cabbages I have found profitable to feed out later in the fall—after the frost has rendered it necessary to cut up the corn. Many farmers will object to this crop on account of the difficulty of raising it. But I have found little trouble. I start the plants for the summer and fall crop under glass in April: This enables me to set them out just before or during the later spring rains. We usually transplant in wet or dull weather. Care however is necessary not to work the land when it is too wet—and in planting in a wet spell the soil should be stirred as little as possible—and as soon as it dries off a little, the plants should be carefully hoed—otherwise they will very likely be suddenly checked in their growth, and grow "club-footed." I lost about one third of my plants last spring from this disease. The plants were fine ones and I planted and hoed them carefully, but it came on wet and cold soon after. I think had I not applied a strong solution of salt and soft soap, mixed with liquid manure, I should have lost the whole. I dug down into the roots of the plants and found them all infested with white maggots. So I prepared a tubfull of the above mentioned liquid and went to work. I scooped the dirt away from the stalk of each plant making a hollow place about the stalk. Into this I poured a gill or more of the liquid—using a watering-pot without the nose This liquid was so strong that it killed some cucumber plants upon which I poured it to try its effects. It was pretty vigorous treatment for the cabbages—but it saved them. Of course it would not pay to go to this trouble to raise them for stock. But I do not often have to do so Last spring was an exceptional one. Every thing was at a stand still for weeks; even grass did not grow—it was so cold.

As for the labor it is no great job to plant an acre of cabbages—after one gets about it. The land should be made rich, carefully worked and furrowed out, the rows about three feet apart. Then one man drops the compost, (salt, lime, and ashes,) another the plants, while a third sets them with a common brick or transplanting trowel. I also use this trowel in taking up the plants. I find it a very convenient tool in the garden. There is one advantage in raising this crop; you can start your plants early in the spring, plant them in dull weather and cultivate and hoe them mornings before breakfast and at odd moments. If near a market of course it would not pay to feed them out; but even then the leaves come handy for the cows. I mean to plant half an acre of the coarser sorts this spring for them. GEO. B. DORN.

Somerset County.

For the Maine Farmer.

The "Lost Nation" Variety of Wheat.

As there have been many inquiries through the papers respecting the wheat raised in this section, I take the liberty to give the desired information through the columns of the FARMER. There has been some doubts expressed in regard to the large crop raised by Mr. Henry Marsh in the spring of 1868 He spread ten cords of manure on two acres of greensward—soil clayey loam—broke it up, harrowed and dropped four cords of manure, in the furrow, and planted corn. The 3d of June, 1869, sowed two bushels and twenty quarts of wheat. When the wheat was about two inches high sowed on ten bushels of ashes. Harvested and threshed eighty-two bushels and one peck, machine measure.

E. P. Burrell, Esq., of Corinna obtained the variety of wheat called "Lost Nation" in the year 1864. While in conversation with Mr. Burrell a few days ago, he remarked that he had sown this kind of seed for the last five years, the average yield of which has been twenty-five bushels per acre. The stalk of this wheat is large and strong, the head long and large in circumference; the grain is nearly as white as that of winter wheat, and when ground it makes the *best* of flour. SEWALL PRATT.

Newport, Feb. 21st.

NOTE. The specimen of wheat sent with the above is very fine, fully sustaining our correspondent's description.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Encourage the Boys.

If there is anything that can be done to turn the tide, and stop the flow of our young men from Maine, to other States, that thing should be done. Not that I would have laws compelling our people of any age, or sex, to stay at home, but I believe there is a system, which if rightly commenced, and carried out, would certainly induce our young men to stick by old Maine. The papers of our State often complain of the emigration of so many young men to other States. Nothing can keep them at home, while there is greater and stronger inducements held out to them from abroad. I believe that one of the greatest reasons why so many young men leave our State, is, that they have not had the encouragement they should have had while in the years of their minority. How many young men is there to-day in Maine, who have had the privilege of standing beside a work bench long enough to acquire the use of the jack plane, hammer and saw, sufficiently, to enable them to make a good wood box, hen-coop, or handsled? How many of our farmers have on their premises a blacksmith's forge; a work shop; or even a work bench, where their sons may become acquainted, in some degree, with carpenter's or blacksmith's tools? But says one, "These tools are not for farmers, they belong to the mechanic!" I ask, should not every farmer be a mechanic in some degree? I believe that our best farmers, and those who make the most profit at farming, are those who have a little touch of the mechanic and a shop of some kind, where various repairs on the farm tools can be made with their own hands when required. This serves for a change from the farmer to the mechanic, and is profitable and agreeable to the true farmer. But what has this to do with encouraging boys to stay at home? It opens a field of usefulness much broader than we are wont to believe; and when a young men is capable of turning his hand to several different trades, or employments, he will not be long in finding a place even in Maine, where his services will be needed, and his efforts well rewarded. Another thing, and one that is too much overlooked, especially among farmers; is the fact that their sons are too often allowed to grow up to manhood without even "a kid wherewith to make merry with their friends," or to call their own. Let farmers make their sons a present of some animal, for their own in reality; a colt, a lamb, or even a chicken, a piece of ground, or a young fruit tree, teach them how to take care of the same, and a deep interest in, and a real love for their own little stock, and the bright prospect of its increase, would be insured, and thus, instead of the dreary sound, "*Farming don't pay*," the merry song of the young plowman, as he "turns the world upside down," will be heard more and more in our noble State.

Another item of great importance, is the encouragement which may be given to boys through the columns of newspapers, and Agricultural Journals. Give the boys to feel that men of the press are laboring for their welfare, and good is the result. Perhaps there is no better way to bring this fact to their minds, than that of publishing in every issue, an article or two, expressly adapted to the wants of Boys. I can well recollect, when only ten or twelve years of age, how carefully I scrutinized the MAINE FARMER, as it came to my father's house, to see if there was anything in it for "boys," and if I found such an article, I read it over and over, with great interest. If I did not find such articles, I thought that boys were little cared for, and flung down the paper. Of course we cannot expect that all boys are alike, either in talent, or ingenuity, but there is talent enough *now* in the boys of Maine, to conduct her to higher fields of prosperity, than she has heretofore enjoyed. What is now wanted, is the encouragement of this talent, in all its proper channels, and by so doing, said talent becomes fully developed, and therefore our young men of Maine, will, if encouraged as they should be, take our Governor's former advice, and "*stay at home and make her something.*"

Sidney Feb. 14th, 1870. C. BUTTERFIELD.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from Mr. Poor.

Glorious institutions your Farmers' clubs in Maine! These pleasant and social gatherings in every town, upon matters of agriculture, are far more advantageous and instructive than grog-shop gossip, bar-room billingsgate and political scandal. The last grand movement among your farmers is in the universal belief and practice, *in raising wheat* and how can you fail to supply every family with bread with an acre and a half each, of Spring and Winter wheat upon every farm? It would seem a want of ordinary foresight, not to feel a quickening impulse in reading the "club" reports, of raising 44 bushels of wheat per acre as reported in the town of Union and other parts of your great State. So with your *corn*, another much neglected crop in Maine. All your farmers have good corn localities. Dry, warm lands, manure spread and plowed in, not put in the hill to keep it stunted till the roots get away from its strong gases but to take up their nourishment as they journey on, with two ploughings, making the soil soft and friable, putting the manure of three acres (as is general) upon *one acre* and getting as much corn from the *one acre* as from three; thus saving two thirds the labor of ploughing planting and harvesting which is the great item of expense, in these times of high priced labor. Besides your corn has 15 to 20 per cent more fattening matter than Western corn.

In referring to these two indispensible items of the farm, and in applying the *highest cultivation*, I but allude to two matters of *great interest and economy*.

The same principle applies to every crop, from the mowing field to the kitchen garden. If you want large vegetables and long ones, manure highly, spade deep and pulverize finely your soil. Here lies the secret of a "good garden." So with the mowing field, with two tons and not one to the acre.

I would earnestly ask of you to publish the letter of Dr. James R. Nichols of Haverbill Mass. (Lakeside) he having obtained 105 bushels of corn from one acre of land the past season. I think your readers would gather valuable instruction from it.

The "clubs," have infinite subjects for discussion and of deep interest. The orchard well pruned and occasionally manured and plowed in, pays well; trees, like vegetables, want enriching to make fruit large, fair and plenty. A post, requires no stimulants. The cow pasture, that neither makes beef nor milk with its range of 50 to 100 acres, is a poor item in farming. Better were it ten or fifteen acres in a *mowing lot*, that would shiver off the "old coat," put fat on the ribs, fill the pail with milk and prepare the animal for winter. In a word, the farmers cultivate more than double the land they ought. It ends in scant crops, half cultivated lands, double the amount of hired men, waste and loss of forest growth, and much anxiety to know "how we shall manage our large farm and make both ends meet."

New York, Feb 1870. H. POOR.

NOTE.—We welcome the still vigorous and encouraging words of our valued correspondent, and trust he will communicate often with the farmers of Maine through our columns.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes at East Winthrop.

If any of your readers wish to hear a man talk Jersey let them call on Lloyd H. Snell. Why, sir, in ten minutes he will make your pocketfull of green backs look so mean that you will almost beg of him to take them, regardless of the amount, and turn you out a Jersey heifer. His idea seems to be that the wise man when he said "There is that which giveth and yet increaseth" had particular reference to Jersey cows; for the more butter you get out of them the more you may get, and as proof will point to an old acquaintance, "Buttercup," so long the property of Dr. Holmes, now owned by Mr. Snell. She is *sixteen* years old, has a calf of ten weeks and is in calf again, and as good to-day as ever—$50 was offered for her calf at one week old. Another full-blood in the same herd has a calf for which $75 was offered and refused at one day old. Mr. Snell says his wife made from these two cows in one year 672 pounds of butter, for which he received over $300, and raised two calves in the time. He has four full-blood heifers.

N. R. Pike, Esq., has some very promising full-bloods. He says he commenced with four heifers, two years old. From the first of August to the time of their going dry in the winter he made 400 pounds of butter without provender. Mr. Pike is trying a physiologico-scientific experiment by which he expects to be able to produce all heifer calves, (quite an object when a heifer is worth $75, and a bull just about as mad as a March hare) which if successful he will publish in full. I also learned that Hon. Hannibal Hamlin paid $225 for a Jersey cow, out of a herd in East Winthrop.

Mr. L. F. Jones has a pair of very fine full-blood White Chester hogs from the celebrated farm of N. P. Boyer, Chester Co., Penn., editor of the American Stock *Journal*. This boar has been patronized by some sixty farmers and if there is not a decided improvement in the swine of the vicinity I shall be greatly disappointed. The sow is a beauty and is to pig early in March. Mr. J. informed me he intended to get another pair this season and also to breed from the old ones. Such men are to be commended, for if they make no money themselves they do a good work for the community. He also has some fine Jerseys But I fear I have already said more than the Short Horn and Hereford men will believe.

They have a very interesting and intelligent Farmers' Club at East Winthrop, to the Secretary of which, Mr. F. O Fuller, I am indebted for numerous favors and attentions, as well as to several others. Your correspondent spoke to quite a large audience on Monday eve, Feb 21st, in the Baptist church at a meeting held under the auspices of the Club, after which there was a very interesting discussion on curing hay, which was participated in by Rev. M. Bryant, pastor of the church, Messrs Fuller, Carr, Keazer, Parlin, Pike and others of which I hope some of your friends there will give you some notes. MT. VERNON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of Farmer's Clubs.

THE EAST WINTHROP Farmer's Club met Feb. 21st to listen to an Address from D. H. Thing, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, member of the Board of Agriculture, and Pres. of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society. His subject was the "Formation and Utility of Agricultural Societies and Farmer's Clubs." I will not attempt a report of it, since I understand it is to be published in the forthcoming Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, at least I hope that such may be the case, for it was an address eminently worthy of preservation. It was replete with sound sense and instruction, to say nothing of many gems of wit which it contained, and which relieved it of that sombre hue that such addresses are wont to wear It was both instructive and pleasing, did credit to its author, and highly interested those who listened to it.

After the address there incidentally sprung up a discussion as to the best methods of curing hay. The main point discussed was, whether hay—or rather grass—mowed after the dew was off, and receiving, say two or three hours sun, then being stowed compactly in the barn, would or would not, come out "bright in the spring." Some said yes, and others said nay, with an emphasis. Mr A. C. Carr had a quantity of hay so cured, and invited all unbelievers in that method of curing hay to call and examine it for themselves. Mr. Bryant gave a history of a mow of hay thus housed that was entirely worthless for edible purposes. Others "went in," some in favor of thus curing their hay, and others against it; but finally the question was left at "sixes and sevens," where it began So it was at Lewiston at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture, where the same subject was discussed.

This question is one of great interest. The hay crop of Maine stands first in value of all our agricultural productions. If grass can be so cured successfully, it is a "desideratum devoutly to be wished,"—since it will save a great amount of labor, and nearly all risk of weather. What I would propose is, that there be instituted at our College at Orono, a series of well conducted experiments—particularly noting every circumstance that can possibly vary the result, the kind of grass cut, the time of cutting, its ripeness, amount of sun it receives, the solidity of its storage, and also the tightness of the building in which it is housed, and any other circumstances that may be thought important; and thus settle authoritatively this much mooted question. P.

[If we are not mistaken, such an experiment was tried at the College farm two years ago, the results of which were unsatisfactory. As no report of that experiment has been published, to our knowledge, giving all the conditions, perhaps Prof. Johnson could furnish our readers some account of it.—ED.]

EAST SUMNER. Receiving your invitation to furnish you with a list of the officers of our Farmers' Club, &c., and having a few spare moments I will now do so. Our officers are as follows: President, John Thompson, Jr.; Vice President, S. Robinson, Jr; Sec H. C. Field; Treasurer, Joshua Barfows; Librarian, David Sewall. Our last meeting was holden February 16th, and the following topic discussed: "What is the best method of increasing the farm dressing" Capt. Barrows thought that the use of muck was very beneficial in his case. Having a good muck bed on his farm, easy of access, he says he prefers a mixture of equal parts muck and manure to the same quantity of clear manure; that he can raise as good corn and *better* grass with the former than the latter. A. G. Robinson thought muck very good as an absorbent: that it should be used for this and no other purpose, and when so used it should be taken from its deposit and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, for at least one year, allowing it to become pulverized by the action of frost. Isaac Cushman believed muck derived its entire value from contact with the manure; but unless it retained a large quantity of ammonia which would otherwise escape, that it must of necessity be of little or no value. Sharon Robinson, Jr., confirmed the idea before mentioned, that of itself it was entirely without value. He had had much experience in its use; spoke of one instance in which a bed of it having been dropped in his field and not having occasion to use it, it had lain there for several years but that during that time no grass and but very few weeds had grown upon it. He spoke also of the relative value of ashes and plaster; thought the former preferable. Capt Joseph Field said he had not the advantage of a muck bed but having a good yard that naturally received the drainage from the upper portions of his farm he was in the habit of throwing out his refuse fodder, and by adding a few loads of loam from the sides of the road he considerably increased the quantity while he preserved the quality of his dressing. Rev. Allen Barrows spoke very unfavorably in regard to the use of muck. Said his farming operations had been somewhat limited, but that he had a love for farming and he had experimented considerably in regard to dressing. He had at first used clear muck, spreading it upon his grass ground and using it in the hill for corn and the result was "no grass and no corn." But that did not discourage him. Having a natural hollow in his yard which was usually filled with liquid, he filled it with muck, and as his barn was raised some distance from the ground he also placed some under his leanto. In the spring he took it out and used it upon his corn ground the same as the year before, and with the same result—no corn. The next year he thought he would try compost. So he made a heap composed of turf, leaves, a small quantity of stable manure, muck and lime. In the spring he opened the heap for the purpose of pulverizing it before use, but to his surprise found it entirely decomposed and pulverized. This he also used in the same manner as the muck and was rewarded with an excellent crop of corn. As so much time had been spent it was thought best to adjourn, consequently but little was said in regard to the many other kinds of fertilizers which are used. The business committee reported as a topic for next discussion, "What is the best method for tending stock in winter." Our meetings are well attended when the weather and traveling will permit, and all seem to feel interested. F.

STETSON. The Stetson Farmers' club, was reorganized this evening, with the choice of the following officers: Joseph Wiggin, President; C. H. Foster, Vice President; M. E. Rice, Secretary; R. D. Pulsifer, Assistant; H. W. Damor, Treasurer and Librarian. Yours &c., M. E. RICE, *Sec.*

Stetson, Feb. 22d.

BUCKSPORT. The officers of the Bucksport Farmers' Club are as follows: Alonzo Colby, President; Ivory Grant, Treasurer and Librarian; James A. Lawrence, Secretary. P. O. address of officers, Bucksport. L.

For the Maine Farmer.

Wheat in Maine.

I would cast in my vote in favor of wheat growing in Maine. I have sowed more or less for ten years, getting a fair crop the most of the time. Last year I sowed 11 bushels of the variety called the "Lost Nation" on 7 acres of land and raised 200 bushels of good handsome wheat, yielding over 40 lbs good flour to the bushel. This I sowed from the 3d to the 10th of June. It is said this kind of grain has not rusted or mildewed yet. The 5th of June is early enough to sow this seed. If this variety continues to withstand the mildew and rust, the farmers of Maine can raise their own bread. My soil was in good fair condition, not as much dressing on as I wished, therefore I sowed on broad cast 250 lbs to the acre, after it was harrowed in, of super-phosphate of lime, which I think gave me eight bushels to the acre, extra, at least. M. E. RICE.

Stetson, Feb. 23d, 1870.

Agricultural Miscellany.

The Hay Crop a Specialty.

At a recent meeting of the western division of the North Kennebec Farmers' Club, as reported in the *Mail*, Mr. Hall C. Burleigh, one of the leading farmers of the Kennebec valley and President of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, remarked that he believed the best course for our farmers to pursue was to raise hay as a leading crop, and consume it upon the farm. The *Mail* in reporting him says:

"Mr. Burleigh boldly proclaims that the true policy for the Maine farmer, great and small, is to make the hay crop a specialty, and feed it all on his own territory, keeping up the fertility of his field, not by ploughing often and seeding afresh, but by top-dressing. Of course his plan does not forbid the raising of a small crop of potatoes, or corn, or barley, or oats, &c. for his own use; and he would especially enjoin upon the farmer to have a good garden, and as large an orchard as he can keep in thrifty condition. And this would be his plan whether a man is to market butter and cheese, or beef, or wool. He does not approve of the popular method of applying manure, with a rotation of crops; for by the time you get round to grass three-fourths of your dressing has been expended and you get only about one-half or three-fourths of a ton of hay per acre, and this at first coarse and of a comparatively poor quality. Composts his manure in open air and applies it as top dressing well rotted, in the fall; and in this way brings up the productive capacity of land from one-half a ton per acre to all the grass you can conveniently make on the space. Applies ten or twelve loads per acre, and applies all he makes to his land. This method saves the expense of plowing and seeding; the work is done in the Fall, when the farmer is not driven as in the Spring; the quality of the grass is much improved, for it gets finer and better yearly; and in this way the grass roots are not only fertilized, but the manure acting as a mulch, they are protected from frost and drought. He thinks that manure applied in this way is more lasting in its effect, though of course different soils would vary in this. Never would plow grass land for the purpose of fertilizing the soil; does not believe that well composted manure losses much of its virtue by the escape of gasses into the atmosphere, and stated that there had been a great revolution of opinion on this point among experienced farmers and scientific agriculturists. He thinks that at the present prices of labor and products, corn and potatoes can only be raised at a loss in Maine; that hay has been $15 a ton at some time in every year for ten years past, and that it is worth that or more to feed out upon the farm. He is very well satisfied thus far with his experiments in top dressing."

Repairs on the Farm.

The *Journal of Agriculture* contains valuable hints upon a subject which is of very great interest to every farmer—the repairs on the farm:

These ordinarily cost more than most farmers would be willing to admit, and in many cases three times as much as they need to, for the reason that the team is stopped, and a hand sent to the mechanic, several miles away, to get some little job done that any farmer of ordinary ingenuity could do in half the time the messenger is gone to the mechanic's, if he had a few tools, and a little of the proper kind of material.

The thrifty farmer will always lay aside pieces of timber of different kinds, to be used for repairs. These he often finds in his wood pile, and he lays them up where he can get them or send a boy for them at any time. He will also have a box of screws of different sizes, with a good screw driver and several gimlets. That first and last of all carpenter's tools for the farmer, the drawing knife will be at hand; also a little box of different sizes of bolts, with nuts and washers to match; a brace and good set of auger bits, from three-eights to seven-eights, and three augers, one inch and a half and two inch. These, with a hand saw, make a very respectable kit for a farmer, and if he has any skill at all in using them, he will sometimes save much more than the cost of them in a few months.

Let any farmer who has been accustomed to run to the shop for every little repair, supply himself with such things as we have named, and do his own repairing, and he will be agreeably surprised at the difference in the mechanics' bills.

Then there are the harnesses. If the farmer uses several of them, he can save several dollars in the course of a year by having on hand two or three awls, a shoe knife, a ball of shoe thread and a ball of wax, all of which will cost less than a dollar, and will last several years.

Large Chests in Horses.

Horses that are round or "barrel chested," are invariably more muscular and enduring than those of the opposite kind. Scientific sportsmen are, in a great measure, guided in their opinion of a horse's racing qualifications by his girth just beyond his shoulders. By this test a well-known jockey told the reputation and prowess of the celebrated racer "Penitentiary" almost from the period of his birth. Cattle dealers and butchers, in like manner, judge by the chests and shoulders of cows and pigs what amount of fat they are likely to gain in the process of feeding. All animals that have large lungs are remarkable for the vigor of their appetite, and for the facility with which they appropriate their nutriment. Such animals will feed upon the coarsest hay and straw, while their less fortunately constructed companions are fattened by no kind of food. An amusing anecdote is told of a simpleton, who in trying to sell his horse declared that "the animal's eating was a mere nothing." The intelligence would, contrary to intention, have sufficed to ruin the prospects of sale, but that the buyer, with a rare discrimination inferred from the horse's chest, that the capacity of his appetite had been unwittingly mis-stated. He bought him on the hazard of an opinion, and had no reason to repent his judgment.—*Ruralist.*

Poor Cows.

In the dairy a great leak is caused by keeping poor cows. Every year dairymen have to milk cows that do not pay for their keeping.' Has had cows in his herd that made 700 pounds of cheese in a season, while others in the same herd gave not more than 200 pounds. We should select our herd with great care and then endeavor to improve it. We must raise our own dairy cows. The native cows are best to start with, if selected for their milking qualities. Then get a good thoroughbred bull of the breed we desire, and be sure that he comes of a good milking family or breed. We should raise ten per cent. every year. That is, in a dairy of fifty cows, we should every year raise five heifer calves, and when they come in, turn off five of the oldest or poorest cows. His own choice of breed is decided by the Durham, unless the pastures are poor, in which case he should prefer the Ayrshire. The Durham is good for beef, and if a cow fails to be a good milker, she can be sold to the butcher at a good price. Two years ago there were 1500 cows sold in the fall at an average of $13, which cost $70 each the previous spring. The cheese from such cows cost 35 cents per pound, while it was sold for 14 cents. This is a big leak.—*From lecture of Prof. Levi Stockbridge.*

Unconscious influence over Animals.

The horse is like his driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shying at anything unsteady, and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasturage. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he goes into the stable. We have seen the most inoffensive cow in the herd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn son of Erin, as to dextrously plant her foot in his breast and send him rolling heels-over-head. A noisy, boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals. So important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.

About Manures.

Manure is never so valuable as when it is fresh. It then holds in association not only all the fixed soluble substances, natural to the solid excrement, but much that is of great value, found only in the liquid. It is in a condition to quickly undergo chemical change, and the gaseous, ammoniacal products secured are double those resulting from that which has been *weathered* in a heap, out of doors for several months. —*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Drainage of Houses.

This is a matter that is far too much neglected, not only by farmers, but also by those living in towns and cities. It is no uncommon thing to find families suffering greatly from sickness, even to the length of death to some members, and running up a bill for medical attendance, from no other cause than such a simple and lightly thought of matter as a few inches of water in the cellar in early winter or spring, after some unusually heavy rainfall. Last yeart here was much more of this to complain of than usual, owing to the wetness of the season, and in instances that came under our notice it seemed to be regarded as almost a personal affront to tell the inmates of a sickly house that a few dollars spent in draining the cellar would restore them to health, and save payment of a heavy medical account. It was not so much as the mere presence of water that caused the trouble, as the fact that the water was foul and stagnant, and had become impregnated with bad odours, in the form of gasses, arising from the decomposition in it of vegetable matter, such as half rotten potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., and also the decayed wood of the bottom or sides of the cellars, which in many farm houses are constructed of logs and planks.

The door yard in too many cases, is also a great source of unhealthiness. All the dirty water is unceremoniously thrown out at the back door, where it collects in a little pool, to be dabbled in by geese and ducks, and wallowed in by pigs, soon festering into a mass of pollution, the very smell of which brings disease to those who may have to pass in and out near it, as well as to the animals which frequent the spot.

It is nothing but thoughtlessness, perhaps, in some cases, we may say shiftlessness, that would cause any person to put up with such a constant source of annoyance and and ill health to his family.

It is of the first importance to secure proper drainage to every dwelling house, and to make provision for the comfort and health of its inmates, by seeing that its whole surroundings are kept clean, and in good order. If a farmer cannot have a dry cellar, or one that is well drained, he had better have none at all to his house, but rather have one under the barn, or make a good root cellar near the barn yard, and as for the slops of the house, it would be but little extra trouble to throw them in a barrel, to be emptied when full on the barn yard manure heap, or used to water the garden with.

Improvement in Farmers' Homes.

There has been a very great change for the better in the homes of all classes of our people within the last thirty years. We think quite a large share of this improvement is found in the strictly rural districts, and is fairly the result of the opportunities and privileges of agricultural life. The average rural parish is the equal of the city parish in intelligence, good morals, and piety. Social life has not so much show and brilliancy, but quite as much solid happiness. The children coming up in the country have a much better chance of sound health, of a good education, and of a useful career in life. The division of labor, brought about by the introduction of manufactures, has aided the farmer almost as much as any other class. He no longer provides his own clothing or makes his own furniture. He can buy cheaper. The thrifty farmer in the older States has an architect to build his house, and there is taste displayed in the building and its surroundings. He knows a good deal about fruits and flowers, and what he does not know his wife or daughter does. The flower border is quite up to the town standard. The upholstery may not be quite so attractive, but the floors are carpeted, and the windows have blinds and curtains quite enough for cheerfulness and health. The table is neatly spread, and the chinaware and other appointments come from the same manufactories that furnish city homes. The cookery, especially that part of it furnished by the mistress of the mansion, is above the average in cities. Pianos and melodeons are very common, and the same songs are heard there as in the town, and they are sung about as well. Professional singers do not go to the country for their audience, but the country comes to them and furnishes a fair share of their appreciative listeners and admirers. There is leisure in the country, time for reading and reflection, plenty of newspapers and magazines, and the village library has its numerous patrons in farmers' homes. Farm life in this age of railroads and steamers is quite different from the life led by our fathers. It moves in the right direction.—*H. G. Abbott.*

Good Farming.

The broad, general, unquestionable truths on which I insist in behalf of Good Farming are these; and I do not admit that they are subject to exception:

1. It is very rarely impracticable to grow good crops, if you are willing to work for them. If your land is too poor to grow wheat or corn, and you are not yet able to enrich it, sow rye or buckwheat; if you cannot coax it to grow a good crop of anything, let it alone; and, if you cannot run away from it, work out by the day or month for your more fortunate neighbors. The time and means squandered in trying to grow crops where only half or quarter crops can be mane, constitute the heaviest item on the wrong side of our farmers' balance-sheet; taxing them more than their national State and local governments together do.

2. Good crops rarely fail to yield a profit to the grower. I know there are exceptions, but they are very few. Keep your eye on the farmer who almost uniformly has great grass, good wheat, heavy corn, &c., and, unless he drinks, or has some other bad habit, you will find him growing rich. I am confident that white blackbirds are nearly as abundant as farmers who have become poor while usually growing good crops.

3. The fairest single test of good farming is the increasing productiveness of the soil. That farm which averaged twenty bushels of grain to the acre twenty years ago, and will measure up thirty bushels to the acre from this year's crop, has been and is in good hands. I know no other touchstone of farming so unerring as that of the increase or decrease from year to year of its aggregate product. If you would convince me that X is a good farmer, do not tell me of some crop he has just grown, but show me that his crop has regularly increased from year to year, and I am satisfied.—*Horace Greeley.*

The Cranberry.

Much has been said and written on the practicability of growing the cranberry on dry upland soils.

My own experience, and that of many others, is proof conclusive that they can be grown successfully and profitably on dry uplands.

We find them on the so-called pine barren lands of Long Island, growing to perfection without the usual course of flooding, which so many consider necessary. There are few farmers who have not land suitable to the growth of this excellent fruit.

A clay, or loamy soil, that is naturally moist, is the best; upon such, there is no doubt of successful culture. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing thoroughly; rake level, and plant in rows 1¼ feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows.

Hoe the plants as long as convenient without disturbing them; after which, weeding is all the cultivation necessary.

The plants are set, in spring, until the 15th of May; in the fall, from the 1st of October until the ground freezes.—*Cor. Rural American.*

The Cabbage.

An English writer says: "The cultivation of the cabbage is greatly extending. It comes into use when other things begin to fail, and it is by far the best succulent vegetable for milking cows—keeping up the yield of milk, and preserving better than any other food some portion of the quality which cheese loses when the cows quit their natural pasturage. Cows fed on cabbages are always quiet and satisfied, while on turnips they often scour, and are restless. Cabbages are given whole on the pastures, and later in the season are either pulped or placed in the trough whole. When frosted, they are liable to produce hoven unless kept in a warm shed to thaw before being used; fifty-six pounds given, at two meals, are as much as a large cow should have in a day. Frequent cases of abortion are caused by an over supply of green food. Cabbages are excellent for young animals, keeping them in health, and preventing 'black leg.' A calf of seven months may have twenty pounds a day."

Keep your Land Good.

We are apt to crop until the soil is exhausted or greatly reduced—indeed, crop it so long as any profit can be realized. This is very wrong; it is killed land; and its complete restoration thereafter is impossible. It can only be brought up to a profitable point by manure and labor, but never to the original fertility, if that fertility was large.—*Rural World.*

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, March 5, 1870.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit our subscribers in York County during the months of December and January.

Mr. S N. TABER will call subscribers in Kennebec county during the months of January and February

Mr. S. I. SMALL will call upon subscribers in West Somerset, during the months of January and February.

The Civil Service.

An effort has been made several times within the past four years, to draw the attention of Congress to the necessity of "reforming the civil service,"—that is, of devising some system that should prevail in the selection of public officers, and enable the government to fill its subordinate posts of emolument and trust with honest and efficient men; but the effort has always resulted in a miserable failure, as every one having any acquaintance with the working of the political machinery anticipated it would. The name of Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island has been prominently associated with the movement. He gave the subject careful consideration and presented a bill, the fruit of considerable study and labor; but congressmen instantly saw that a frightful loss of patronage must result from the operation of that bill in every congressional district, and the seal of defeat was then and there set upon it—Mr. Jenckes became disheartened and discouraged, and bequeathed the whole project to Mr. Carl Schurz of Missouri, who introduced substantially the same bill last December and has just now reported it to the Senate from the Committee on Retrenchment. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a board of nine commissioners who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite to obtain an appointment into each branch of the civil service and examine all applicants for such positions. The members of this board shall hold office for twelve years, three of them going out every four years, and officers appointed on their recommendation shall hold office for eight years; women to be equally eligible with man to all offices that they can fill equally well.

This would destroy more than half of the power of the politicians in Congress, by relieving the executive from the necessity of relying on their recommendations in making appointments. And this is of course precisely the reason why the bill may never have a passage. Under the present system of political jugglery a shrewd congressman can perpetuate his power for a long series of years by a judicious distribution of his patronage. This has prevailed ever since the doctrine of "Rotation" was inaugurated under the first A. J. and did not cease after it was rendered disgraceful under the second A. J. Gen. Grant, it is true, disgusted with the scandalous excess to which this was carried by the preceding administration, begun with the bold and virtuous determination to rely on his own judgment, but he had scarcely got through with his Cabinet, before he was overwhelmed with the thronging hosts of politicians and carried along on the tide of custom. For this audacious attempt he has of course incurred the hostility of politicians, as is evident from the manner in which his nominations have been treated during the present session of Congress. Thus there are again indications of a decided want of cordiality between the two branches of the Government. If this is the result of an unsuccessful attempt to break loose from the spoils system, what must be the fate of a bill which if made a law would necessarily accomplish that object? It is argued that political parties are a necessity, under our form of government, inasmuch as they serve to "keep alive the spirit of liberty" and act as useful checks upon the conduct of different administrations; and as these parties alternately succeed to the control of the government the rule that "To the victor belong the spoils" must and ought to prevail. Here then comes another grave political objection to the civil service bill introduced by Mr. Schurz. If under the provisions of this bill, civil officers were duly installed throughout the United States for a term of eight years, and at the expiration of four years the government should pass into the hands of the opposite party, there would be no federal "sop" wherewith to satisfy the greedy managers. Thus Congressmen would not only lose their patronage but the whole party would lose its "spoils." This would of course be a radical innovation. There would then be but little incentive to action in political campaigns, pot-house politicians would have no reward for their dirty work, and the day for hotly contested elections would be over. The people can scarcely expect that all this will be accomplished at once. But it is not unreasonable for them to demand that corruption, knavery and inefficiency shall not continue to be honored in public places as they have been. Now the most shameless bankrupts, drunkards and bummers can provide themselves with recommendations "too potent to be disregarded," with about the same readiness and facility as competent and deserving men. Tax-payers do not consider it important that pretending pimps should be "quieted and conciliated" with the pap of useless sinecures. They would like to see the portals of office closed against defaulters who are incapable of managing their private affairs and scoundrels who will not be trusted in private places. If it be not consistent with the nature of politics and "things" to get rid of rotation altogether, the people ask for some legislation whereby the most deserving and capable men of the dominant party shall be selected for places of trust and responsibility. They believe it necessary to the economy and purity of every administration that some of the appointments should be taken out of politics.

If it is not possible to establish such a system as that proffered by Mr. Schurz bill, let us have some modified and more practical scheme which will effect a purification of the civil service.

☞ The gold market has shown considerable depression during the past week, having fallen from 119¾ on Wednesday last to 115½ on Monday. The market has somewhat recovered, the quotations on Wednesday standing at 116½. There can be no doubt however that the general tendency is downward until a solid bottom is touched, accelerated or retarded by mercantile influences arising from the course of foreign exchange, the demand of coin for exports, the amount of gold put upon the market by the government, and other causes constantly operating. One gratifying fact is stated in this connection. According to advices from Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared by statistics to show that the balance of trade during the last six months, will be some thirty-four millions in favor of this country, as compared with the same period last year.

☞ The Bangor City Council having voted to instruct their representative in the Legislature to oppose the Railroad Consolidation bill, thus misrepresenting as is alleged the opinions and wishes of a majority of the people of that city, a memorial in favor of the measure has been prepared and signed by more than one hundred and fifty of its most influential citizens and business firms, for presentation. The consideration of the bill in the House is assigned for Thursday of the present week.

SUPREME COURT. The March Term of the Supreme Court commences its session in this city on Tuesday of this week, Judge Danforth of Gardiner presiding. The docket is not nearly as much encumbered as in former years, an unusually large number of cases having been disposed of by Judges Cutting and Appleton at the October Term of the two preceding years. The criminal has also been brought within manageable limits. The Term will probably continue about four weeks.

☞ The subject of Rev. Mr. Moor's discourse in his church on Winthrop Street, next Sunday evening will be, "*Temperance.*"

☞ During the freshet on Sunday, Feb. 20th, much apprehension was felt in regard to the safety of the Kennebec Dam. It was feared that the immense masses of ice coming from above and striking with tremendous force would so weaken the structure that with the extraordinary rise of water below, it might be easily carried away, thus swelling incalculably the amount of damage occasioned by this destructive flood.

It was very evident that the Dam had been somewhat injured, but for several days it was found impossible, owing to the high stage of the water, to make such an examination as would determine the nature and extent of the damage it had received. We do not learn that any examination has yet been made by the agents of the Company, but we learn from gentlemen who have made some effort to obtain correct information that about three hundred feet of the eastern section has been carried away, apparently to an average depth of about eight feet. Another portion of about fifty feet at the western end of the original Dam, where it connects with the new section built after the great freshet of 1839, has also been carried away, making in all about three hundred and fifty feet, which will have to be replaced before a supply of water can be obtained for the use of the mills on the Dam. The cost of these repairs will not probably involve a great outlay of money by the corporation, but work cannot be commenced on them until the river subsides to its summer level, and several months must then elapse before they can be completed.

In the meantime, of course the operations of the factory, sawmills and machine shops must be suspended, depriving a large number of operatives of employment, and seriously curtailing the business of the city. On the other hand the rebuilding of the railroad bridge, the erection of the new factory, the repairs of the Dam and other improvements projected by the Sprague Company will give employment to many who would otherwise be compelled to go elsewhere to seek for the means of subsistence.

We trust the misfortunes caused by this disastrous freshet will not prove so serious to the business of our community as has been apprehended, and that we shall meet the emergency with the hopefulness and courage which have never yet been found wanting among our people when the occasion has required it.

☞ We were shown last week by J. Miller, Esq., of Waldoboro, some specimens of steel, manufactured by the method recently discovered by Mr. J. E. Sherman af Bucksport. It seems a wonderful discovery and if it proves to be all that is claimed for it, will result in incalculable benefit to the industry of the world, substituting a comparatively rapid and inexpensive method of making steel for the present slow and costly processes. He claims that steel superior in quality to any now manufactured can be made from common scrap, or even cast iron, in large quantities, the process occupying not more than thirty minutes, and so simple that any person however inexperienced, can engage successfully in the work. Mr. Sherman has already sold, as we are informed, one quarter of his secret—it is not a patent—to a gentleman in Washington for $250,000, and a company in Bucksport, is now engaged in erecting works in that town on a large scale for the manufacture of steel by this process, paying the discoverer a handsome royalty for permission to do so. Parties in other States are also manufacturing by this process. Mr. Sherman is now in England, whither it is understood he was invited by officers of the government, to exhibit his process of steel manufacture with a view to a disposal of the same for use in the government workshops.

STREET DRAINAGE AND ROAD BUILDING. "Backlotter" writes a commendatory note in reference to our recent suggestion regarding a thorough system of street drainage, and says he hopes the improvement will extend to the rear as well as the front lots of our city. He says: "Although a sufficient amount of money has been appropriated and spent on our highways to have made great improvement in all parts of the town, our roads have in many instances been growing continually worse, while under a proper system of management, with even less expenditure they would have been growing continually better. I should like, if agreeable to you, to point out in some future number of your paper some of the evils of the present general practice of road building and suggest a remedy for the same." A matter we should be very glad to have our correspondent take up.

☞ The third lecture of the High School Course was delivered on Tuesday evening last by Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, of this city. His subject was "Labor." It was a very able and instructive discourse, marked by great clearness and force of statement, and a thoughtful and thorough comprehension of the subject. We rarely have the pleasure of listening to a lecturer who combines both in matter and in delivery, in a greater degree, the requisites of an impressive, popular platform speaker, and the pleasure is the greater, that we are able to number such an one among our own citizens. The audience in attendance although not large was an attentive and appreciate one, and gave every indication of gratification and interest. The fourth lecture of the course will be given on Tuesday evening next by Rev. Dr. Bingham of this city. Subject: "Poetry and the Poetry of Living."

☞ We understand that Superintendent Lincoln hopes to resume railroad communication with up-river this week. The bridges at Seven Mile Brook and Capen's Gully in Vassalboro' will be completed, and arrangements made to carry passengers and freight across the river at Augusta over the Kennebec bridge, the repairs upon which are sufficiently forwarded to permit this to be done with safety. Since the destruction of the railroad bridges, mails and passengers from this city for the east have been conveyed by stage to Belgrade, taking the cars of the Maine Central at that place for Bangor, Skowhegan, &c. After this week this will be no longer necessary

☞ Workmen have been busily employed the past week in repairing and strengthening the Kennebec Bridge, which was so badly wrecked during the recent ice freshet. The arch timbers and sills which supported the eastern span of the bridge were found to be so broken and weakened that the wonder is what could have kept the structure in its place. This is undoubtedly due to the great strength and soundness of the frame timbers, which sustained the entire weight of the bridge for several days with hardly the slightest perceptible deflection. The bridge will be passable for teams the present week.

☞ The annual Municipal election in Augusta will take place on Monday next. We hope the caucuses to nominate officers for election will see to it that the right kind of men are selected. In the present critical aspect of the affairs of the city, it is important that we should have the benefit of the counsels of our most capable and trustworthy business men, without regard to political or partizan considerations.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP. A light buggy of the manufacture of Messrs. Wingate, Simmons, & Co., Union, belonging to Mr. John D'Arthenay of this city, was immersed in water in Celler & Gardiner's cellar from Sunday the 21st inst., until Friday the 25th, and when taken out not a single joint was started, testifying to the excellent quality of workmanship of these gentlemen in a manner which it would be difficult to find equalled.

☞ Gov. Chamberlain returned from Washington on Monday last, resuming his duties as the chief executive officer of the State, and we may therefore presume that the funeral obsequies of the late George Peabody are to be regarded as definitively concluded. After a month's absence it is gratifying to know that the Governor is once more at liberty to give some attention to the business of the State.

☞ A correspondent informs us that a ledge has been discovered on the farm owned by Mr. Luther Curtis about three miles from Bowdoinham village, which on examination proves to be the best of feldspar. Those engaged in the business would do well to call and see it.

☞ We learn that Col. DeWitt, the Superintendent of the A. & W. Sprague works in this city is lying dangerously ill at his residence, and that serious apprehensions are entertained in regard to the final result.

☞ Two more virtuous Congressmen implicated in the sale of Cadet appointments, Messrs. Deweese of North Carolina and Gollady of Kentucky have resigned their seats to escape expulsion from the House.

FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS we gather some account of the work of the National Education League, in their enthusiastic efforts to bring about a reform in the matter of public education throughout the United Kingdom. In one of their circulars the startling announcement is made that in England and Wales are more than a million of children who ought to be at school that are growing up in ignorance. The scheme which the Education League proposes is to compel the local authorities to provide sufficient school accommodation for every child in their district, such schools to be maintained by local taxes aided by government grants, to be under the management of local authorities subject to government inspection, to be unsectarian, free to all and that attendance shall be compulsory. In furtherance of their work, large public public meetings are now being held under the auspices of the League, which have been addressed by prominent educators and public men. At the Rusholme meeting, Mr. Alderman Ramsey presided, making a lengthy speech, at the close of which he offered a resolution declaring that "a system of national education is needed which shall secure the education of every child in the country, and that no system of education can be considered satisfactory which is not unsectarian and compulsory." This resolution was warmly supported by Mr. George Shepard Page of New York, long identified with popular education in this country, and whose interest in Sabbath schools is also well known by many in our own State, and who, whether at home or abroad is an earnest worker for the education of youth. At a large meeting at Stockport Mr. Page also made a lengthy speech in offering a similar resolution to the above, which we find reported in full in the Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner and Times* of Feb. 1st. He enlightened our English cousins upon the subject of schools in America, regarding which they entertain—as they do concerning other American affairs—many curious notions. Mr. Page was also present at an immense meeting at Manchester, occupying a seat upon the platform in company with a large number of prominent gentlemen interested in the work of the Education League.

THE BOWDOIN SCIENTIFIC REVIEW is the title of a new fortnightly journal to be published at Brunswick under the direction of Profs. Brackett and Goodale, of the school of applied science connected with Bowdoin college. Each number is to consist of sixteen pages, and judging from the copy before us the work will be one that will attain a much larger circulation than is usual with college papers. It is also a gratifying indication of the increase of scientific knowledge among us, that such a work is projected in our State, and we also hope the continuance of the *Review* will indicate that the class of readers for whom it is prepared are ready to support it. Terms, $2 00 per year.

☞ Hon. Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, left this city on Saturday last for Washington to attend a Convention of the Superintendents of the several States. The special object of the meeting, as we are informed, is to memorialize Congress for land grants for educational purposes to those States which have never yet realized any benefits from the distribution of the public domain. The Western States have all been liberally portioned in this respect, and it is believed that Congress will now be disposed to do justice to the claims of the older States, especially for so laudable a purpose.

VETERAN OF THE GRAND ARMY. This novel is something of a novelty. It is the joint authorship of two brothers, Cyrus and Darius Cobb, is written with a view to show the causes which brought forth, and the necessity for the continuance of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is to be published in eight monthly parts at twenty-five cents each. As but two numbers are ready we cannot speak of the merits of the work, only that it is very handsomely printed, and that it has received very high commendations from leading officers of the Grand Army. Address the authors 228 Washington street, Boston. Copies can be had in this city at Pierce's Periodical Depot, where all the new publications can also be obtained as soon as issued.

☞ The joint and special legislative committee on the Agricultural College, together with other members of the Legislature, numbering twenty-seven in all, left this city on Monday to visit the College in Orono. The object of the excursion is to view the grounds and buildings, to inspect the educational and industrial workings of the institution, and to report upon its condition and wants to the Legislature. We learn that the town of Orono has voted, by a nearly unanimous vote, to convey the entire property in fee to the State on condition that not less than fifty thousand dollars shall be appropriated and expended for permanent improvements of the grounds and buildings, including the amount (about $30,000) which has been already expended for the purpose.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Orren L. Barton of this city for the presentation of a handsome trout, weighing about three pounds, taken by him last week in Bennet's Pond in the town of Parkman. Some five or six years ago, two gentlemen residing in the vicinity of the pond, unknown to each other, placed in its waters some trout for propagation, and we are informed that they have multiplied to an extraordinary extent, and are now taken in large numbers. It seems to us very desirable that the experiment which has thus proved so successful, should be made of permanent advantage to the community, and therefore hope timely measures may be taken to prevent the exhaustion of the pond by too indiscriminate a slaughter of its finny inhabitants.

☞ The bill reported by Mr. Lang to the Senate on Saturday, amending the liquor law of 1867, contains the following provisions: First—That one person may make complaint instead of three, as now provided. Second—That liquors may be detained until a warrant can be procured for their seizure. Third—That forfeited liquors shall be destroyed. Fourth—That a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $50 may be recovered by indictment of any municipal officer who shall neglect to commence prosecutions after being notified in writing of such violations and furnished with the names of witnesses by two competent persons.

ANOTHER MURDER. On Wednesday night last, a young man named William Jones was fatally stabbed in St. George, Lincoln county. The facts are stated to be as follows: "Jones and a man named Smalley got into a quarrel the night before in which Jones gave Smalley a pretty severe whipping. Last night while returning from singing school the quarrel again commenced and Smalley had the assistance of two others. In the melee Jones was stabbed in several places. He lived long enough to reach his home and told his mother that Elward Andrews stabbed him, and the latter is now in the custody of the officers in Thomaston.

☞ The statement of the public debt as it appears on the books of the Treasury, Feb. 28th, 1870, shows the total funded debt less amount in the Treasury, $2,438,328,477.16. Decrease of debt during the month of February $6,484,811 65 Total decrease since March 1, 1869, $87,134,782.84.

☞ A resolve has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Barker of Stetson, for a recess from March 10th to April 20th, in order to give time for the proper completion of the Valuation Commission and the Commission on Revision of the Statutes. This will save both the time of the members and expense to the State.

☞ We call attention to the communication of Dr. Farrar, now engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, in regard to the climate of Minnesota, who speaks from a personal knowledge of the subject. We hope it will receive a careful perusal.

☞ Theodore Allen of this city, a son of the late Theodore Allen, Esq., who was for many years Steward of the Maine Insane Hospital, committed suicide in Boston last week. His age was about 25 years, and he had formerly studied medicine with the late Dr. Merrill of this city. His remains have been brought to this city for interment.

THE BIBLE AND THE SCHOOL FUND, is the title of a series of discourses by Rev. Rufus W. Clarke; issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston. It will command thoughtful attention from all interested in this great "question of the hour."

☞ On Saturday last in Boston, William Baker of this city, is reported to have been robbed at the North End, of $97, and a gold watch and chain, while under the influence of liquor.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL. The editor of the Aroostook *Sunrise*, Rev. David Stickney, who was also a member of the Legislative Committee which visited the State Reform School a few weeks since, writes to his paper an extended account of matters which came under his observation at this institution. After speaking in terms of the highest commendation of the management of the School and the gratifying results of the excellent moral and mental training to which the boys are subjected, Mr. Stickney gives the following not very flattering picture of the location and condition of the building, which if true is a disgrace to the State. He says:

"We were somewhat disappointed in regard to the Reform School. We had supposed from what we had heard of the building, its location and cost, that it was an elegant, well finished, substantially and properly built edifice, a beautiful farm, with all the surroundings adapted to make it a pleasant home for wayward boys who are rather unfortunate than criminal; inviting as a residence for the boys, where their moral, intellectual and physical welfare can be promoted, than regarded as a prison. In all these respects we were disappointed. The location is an out of the way place, reached by a circuitous route, and when reached, anything but pleasant, at least in winter. We saw but few ornamental trees upon the premises, and we do not remember seeing any fruit trees, or shrubbery. The building is said to have cost $80,000, a sum sufficient to have built a substantial edifice adapted in all its parts for the convenient and proper accommodation of a very large School, with their officers, teachers and overseers. It should have been so near fire proof that no ordinary risk of burning should attach to it. Instead of that, it is a huge ill-shapen concern, with towers at the corners about eight feet square, built from the ground with no earthly purpose that we could perceive, but to dispose of bricks. The inside is a great ark of wood, lathed and plastered, much of it dropping to pieces,—a perfect tinder-box, liable at any time to take fire, and the only protection there is against so awful a calamity, is a watch kept during the night, which is a very inadequate protection, and so large a building is liable to be on fire for a long time before it is discovered, and get beyond control even in the day time. There is no engine of any kind about the building; no water except what comes from the roof, and that in the basement with a single small force pump to which may be attached a hose to carry it to the upper portions of the building. The Superintendent said that the reason why reservoirs were not in the upper portions of the building to keep a supply of water ready above in case of fire, was, *it would freeze in winter*; and that the building was not deemed sufficiently strong to support it. The idea that a public building like that costing so much money, and that water cannot be kept in or near the upper portion of the building without freezing, is a disgrace to the architect and builder, and if he is living, his name should be passed around for the contempt of the people of the State.

The eating room for the boys is a large, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated room in the basement, with windows in the side opening into the kitchen, or room where the food is cooked, and two windows, we think, certainly no more than three, opening out of doors to admit the sunlight and air. It is a dark, gloomy dungeon of a place, unfit for any one to take his food. Although in the basement, yet it is lathed and plastered up to the windows, through which the rats have made large holes, and the whole is damp and unhealthy as any other cellar would be finished in that manner. The Superintendent asks for an appropriation to take out that old, almost if not quite rotten word-work, and replace it with a brick wall, and put windows into the side where there are none which will let in the light of heaven to cheer and gladden the boys when at their meals. We hope the Legislature will make the appropriation. There is a yard of limited extent on the back side of the building, walled around by stone and brick, and this is the only play ground the boys have; whereas the whole farm should be so inclosed that they might have the range of a hundred acres for work and recreation.

The Superintendent in his Report recommends heating the building with steam, which ought surely to be done, as it would be a great protection against fire and a measure of economy. We were told that the grading for the site of this building cost $4,000, when another might have been had in the immediate vicinity for half the money, which needed no grading, been more elevated, and in all respects preferable to this. Another specimen of the wisdom of the founders of this Institution! It is said that the city of Portland gave the farm on condition that the school be located here, but the moment it is removed elsewhere, or even the name changed from "Reform School" to "Industrial School," or any other name, the land and all the buildings and property reverts to the City of Portland. The Superintendent gave it as his opinion that unless the contemplated repairs are made upon the building in five years, it will be uninhabitable."

THE KENNEBEC ICE BUSINESS. A Gardiner correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following account of the active operations of the various ice companies on the Kennebec river for the supply of the market, in anticipation of the supposed scarcity of this desireable article of luxury and necessity, and of course with a shrewd Yankee eye to high prices and the consequent handsome profits of the enterprise. The writer says:

There are in all nineteen ice companies, with houses in various stages of progress, between Hallowell and Richmond. The one furthest up the river is in Hallowell, is now unfinished, and is owned, I believe, by Major Andrews and others. They will probably gather about ten thousand tons. The next one below is the Stevens and Ware house. This is in a state of comparative dilapidation, and will not be filled this year. Still further below are the houses of Messrs. McCausland and Marshall. They will probably take twelve thousand tons. The fourth is the property of the Knickerbocker Company of Philadelphia. These are the largest houses on the river, their total capacity being about fifty thousand tons Owing to the bad condition of the ice in front of the houses the company will hardly be able to fill them this season, although with praiseworthy pluck and determination men are cutting ice in Hallowell, with the intention of hauling it on sleds to the houses—a distance of three miles.

All the above-mentioned houses are on the western side of the river. The next house below is on the eastern bank, and is owned by the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company. The capacity of this house is about sixteen thousand tons. The sixth is on the same side of the river, below the Gardiner bridge. It is about half completed, is owned by Messrs. Healey, Grant and others, and will hold about three thousand tons. The next is the house of James L. Cheeseman, Esq. It is not in an advanced state of construction. I believe that he expects to have, eventually, capacity for about thirty thousand tons. But I judge he will not be able to take more than ten thousand tons this year. The next house is a small one, owned by N. O. Mitchell and others, with a capacity of about two thousand tons, which is about half completed. Then come the houses of Messrs. Berry, Barker, and Coburn and others, having a capacity of about ten thousand tons; a house just begun by Messrs. Grant. Gray and others, which will hold about two thousand tons; and an unfinished house owned by Messrs. Atkins and Lawrence, capacity about two thousand tons. All the houses thus far mentioned will have to cut their ice from the jam, and consequently are not so well situated as those below. There are occasional patches of good ice, but far the largest portion of it would in an ordinary time be unmerchantable. It has an average thickness of about ten inches only, and the muddy state of the river when it lodged made it less clear than usual. It seems to me that the houses situated below here, which are taking out ice that has not been broken up this winter, have a very decided advantage over those farther up the river. The first of these is a house just begun by W. K. Lincey, Esq., to have a capacity of about two thousand tons. Then come the houses of H. O. Mitchell & Co. These are nearly completed, and will, with proposed additions, hold about twenty thousand tons. I saw some excellent ice going into these houses, clear as crystal, and mersuring eighteen and a half inches in thickness. This is one of the best places on the river for shipping ice, as the water is sixteen feet in depth at low water. The ice which is taken here is certainly the best I have seen on the river. Immediately below are the houses of Messrs. Berry, Holyoke and others, with a capacity of about twenty thousand tons. The ice here also is capital, and the shipping facilities are excellent. The next house—the fifteenth in order—is owned by a Portland company, the name of which I have been unable to learn. The house is but just begun, but is to have a capacity of about five thousand tons. Then come a house owned by Messrs. Morrell, Bradstreet and others, with a capacity of about five thousand tons; a second house, owned by the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, to hold about ten thousand tons; the houses of the Richmond Ice Company, twenty thousand tons, and lastly, so far as I know, is the house of Dr. Underwood, on Swan Island, holding about six thousand tons. The total capacity will be about two hundred thousand tons."

In addition to the parties above named, the following gentlemen of this city are largely engaged in the business: H. A. Dewitt, George E. Weeks, W. W. Thayer, Chas. Bailey, and E. G. Storer. These gentlemen are operating largely in Dresden and Richmond, holding the most desirable localities for getting and shipping ice, and giving employment to a large number of men. Unless another freshet should occur soon to carry the ice out of the river, the harvest will be the largest and most profitable for many years.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. As will be seen by our present issue, the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society call for proposals from localities desirous of securing the holding of the Show and Fair the coming autumn. We learn that the Trustees will meet in Bangor the last of the month to consider the proposals that may have been placed before them, and decide upon the place of location. This should induce localities intending to put in proposals to do so at once. Is any movement to be made to secure the Fair in this city?

For the Maine Farmer.

The Climate of Minnesota.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having recently returned from the State of Minnesota, I wish to inform your numerous readers of the character of the fabulous accounts published in our Eastern papers in regard to the climate of that new and enterprising State, viz: its "non-piercing winds," "dryness of atmosphere," and that the residents of that climate are never annoyed with sudden changes of weather, etc. As to the latter, allow me to say that a more changeable climate from one extreme to another I never experienced in this country. The changes are more sudden too, than they are here, or in any of our good New England States; thus making that climate totally unadapted to patients suffering with bronchial or catarrhal diseases. As early as September they have heavy frosts at night, and not unfrequently snow storms, which soon melt, causing much dampness before the winter proper sets in. I frankly acknowledge that the climate of Minnesota has its peculiarities; and in not a few instances the consumptive invalid will improve beyond our expectation, providing he does not go too late, as thousands have and are still doing. If the family physician is *skillful* in the examination of the lungs, and finds the patient past the second stage of consumption, he should urge such to remain at their homes, whether it be in the good old State of Maine or the British Provinces.

We saw no evidence of the "*extreme*" dryness of the air there. We have yet to learn of a single instance wherein a patient with bronchial or catarrhal diseases has been in the least benefitted by that climate. But, on the other hand, they are maladies that are continually originating in that State. Many such consulted me in regard to their cases during my sojourn in St. Paul. I invariably advised all such to spend the winter and early spring months in Aiken, S. C., unless such patients prefer to go to Cuba or California. A climate so changeable and subject to such severe currents of wind as that, should not be sought after by the invalid in the last stage of consumption. It is universally conceded that the climate there has materially changed within the past few years. The mornings are *very* foggy, more frequent rains, the snow melts in mid-winter; things unknown to many of the earlier residents in years past.

I have written just what I consider a true state of affairs without prejudice, thinking it may find a place in your valuable family paper. And should it prevent a single sufferer from leaving his New England home at the "eleventh hour," where he is surrounded with every comfort, for that cold and unadapted climate, I shall consider I have been well paid for the information rendered. Most respectfully,

I. FARRAR, M. D.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY. Persuant to a call made by the Congressional Temperance Society, for all the Temperance Societies throughout the Union to meet on Washington's birthday Feb. 22d, the South China Temperance Society held its 40th anniversary meeting at the Temperance Hall in So. China, Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The first meeting of the Society was held April 28th, 1830; the last meeting was held five years afterward in the Baptist church in South China. The officers of the Society were then Rev. William Bowler, President; Eben Meigs, Esq., Vice President; Hon. Ambrose H. Abbot, Secretary. The meeting at that time was called to order by the appointment of Eli Jones temporary chairmen. On being called to the chair Mr. Jones made a few remarks setting forth the object of the meeting which was to reorganize the Society by the election of officers and admission of new members. He also gave a brief history of the origin and progress of the Society. J. Wm. Jacob was chosen temporary Secretary. The Constitution was then read by the Secretary to which some 220 names had been affixed.

About thirty of the 220 members are now living in town and fifteen were present at this meeting. Some interesting remarks were made by Howard G. Abbot of North Vassalboro', Eben Meigs, South China, Daniel Starret, Stephen Jones, Cyrenius K Evans and George Estes former members of the Society. A committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the coming year. Report was received: Caleb Jones, President; Edward C. Dudley, Vice President; J. Wm. Jacob, Secretary. Executive Committee, Eli Jones, Cyrenius K. Evans, Wm. A. Jones, Enos T. Clark, Elijah D. Jepson. A business committee was appointed to prepare the order of exercises for our next meeting, as follows: Alton P. Jones, Chairman; E. Grellet Jones, Eliza Harmon, Miriam Evans.

Remarks were then made by Charles B. Cates, M. D., East Vassalboro'. He said he thought the taste for liquor was acquired, not natural. Also stated that it was his firm conviction, after a practice of twenty years that alcohol has no curative properties. Some further remarks were made and the Society then adjourned to meet March 1st, at Friends' meeting house, China, 1 o'clock P. M.

E. G. JONES.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Ellsworth *American* states that at about 11 o'clock on Friday night last, Mr. Jonas Green of Newbury Neck, in the adjoining town of Surry, was aroused by the cries of his dog and found that his house was on fire. He escaped by a window telling his wife to follow. He repaired to another side of the house to arouse his son's family, consisting of himself, a wife and two children. His son and wife escaped taking one child with them. Green re-entered the building to rescue the other child and came near perishing in the flames, having to be dragged from the window by his son and a neighbor who had arrived. On discovering that Mrs. Green had not escaped it was too late to rescue her and she perished in the flames. It is supposed that instead of escaping by the window she opened the door leading to the kitchen and the flames rushing in she was thrown upon the floor and crept to the window but was unable to escape through the window. Mr. Green's family lost everything in the house, food, clothing and all. Mrs. Green was 48 years old and was a most estimable woman.

DROWNING CASUALTY. The captain and two of the crew of the schooner Francis Hatch, of Rockland were drowned on Thursday evening last. The vessel, homeward bound while going in stays on the off-shore tack, near Owl's Head, caught upon a rock, and three men who were sent in a boat to carry out a kedge to get her off, were obliged to return without accomplishing their purpose. Capt. Young proposed to the mate—Mr. William Grant—that they should attempt to pull the boat, and accordingly the captain and mate, with the captain's brother, Frank Young, and another man named Parsons, of Deer Isle, got into the boat. They had proceeded about a hundred yards when the boat filled and went down. Captain Young and Parsons struck out for the vessel, but Grant endeavored to assist Frank Young until finding they were both drowning, when he struck out for the shore, while Young swam for the vessel. Mr. Grant reached the rocks and succeeded in getting a footing, and afterwards in reaching the light-house keeper's dwelling in an exhausted condition, but the other three were all drowned.

FEMALE HEROISM. The following are the particulars of endurance and suffering in the recent disaster to the schooner Emily Hilliard, Capt. Trimbulls. In her passage from Bangor to New York this vessel was blown off, and after a long and desperate contest with storm and billow, succeeded in getting into Nassau. The Captain's wife was on board and proved herself a heroine. She took her turn at the pumps regularly, and once, when the worn out seamen declared they would pump no longer, she took an axe and threatened instant death to the first man who left his station. She carried her point, and the vessel and lives were thereby saved. The provisions ran short and were finally exhausted, and they were six days without a morsel of food. They had decided to draw lots to see which one should die by his own hand for the others to eat, when a favorable wind came and the vessel the next day reached Nassau. They were in a terrible condition from their long suffering and were reduced almost to skeletons.

☞ The trial of Vanderpool, the Michigan banker who murdered his partner, Herbert Field of Auburn, Me., has resulted in his conviction of the crime. More than a fortnight was occupied in the trial. Saturday, Vanderpool was sentenced to a life imprisonment in the State prison. He made a speech of ten minutes, protesting his innocence, just before his sentence was pronounced

Items of State News.

A little son of William Harrington of Bath, while asleep Sunday night, was bitten in the thumb and leg by a rat which it is said had partaken of poison. The child is now suffering quite severely from the wounds.

A very sad case of drowning occurred at Bacon's Falls about two miles above West Paris, on Saturday 19th ult. Mr. Eli Aldrich, who lives in Greenwood, while trying to cross the bridge over the river near Bacon's Falls was swept away by the current and drowned, together with the two horses. A son of John Fifield was with him and barely escaped drowning.

Hon. Joseph S. Monroe of Abbot, Judge of Probate for Piscataquis County, died on Sunday last, from cancer of the stomach.

A post office has been established at Boyd Lake, Piscataquis county, and Granville A. Cushman appointed Postmaster. Joseph C. Roberts has been appointed Postmaster at Waterboro Centre, vice James Leavitt, removed.

On Wednesday night last, Mr. John Ward and wife of Olamon, made a charcoal fire in their room before retiring, and closed the door to keep a dog out. Upon opening the door the next morning, both were found dead. They were healthy people, aged about 50 years, and no other cause can be assigned for their sudden death than suffocation from coal gas.

The Kennebec *Journal* says the Franklin county delegation in the Legislature is in some respects a model one, for neither Senator or Representatives, six in number, use tobacco in any of its forms, and they are likewise strict tetotallers.

The Lewiston *Journal* says that Dr. John Stevens of Castine, now 80 years old, recently went in an open boat seven miles in the night during a storm, to visit a patient. For more than 60 years much of his practice has required him to visit his patients in a small boat, and oftentimes exposed to great peril

A singular phenomenon occurred last week, in the field of John Gould, Jr., in Lisbon. A loud noise was heard in the vicinity, on the same day the shock of earthquake was experienced at Richmond. Since then it has been found that a large mass of earth has been lifted from its place, in Mr. Gould's field. The earth removed is nearly in the form of a parallelogram on the surface. It is about twelve feet long, and four wide, and is fully a foot thick, or to the depth of the frost.

A new company called the Lewiston Bleachery, has just been organized with a chartered capital stock of $400,000. The bleachery purchased by the new company will be doubled in capacity, forming one of the largest and most perfect bleaching establishments in the country.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says twenty acres of land in Portland, bounded approximately by Market and Deer streets and extending from Congress to Fore street, are about to be claimed by the heirs of James Brown and brother, who in 1768 leased the tract for ninety-nine years. He says the original lease is in the hands of the heirs, and no conveyance of the property can be found on the records. Its present value is estimated at ten millions.

Joseph Wood of Bangor, a seaman on Schooner Izetta, was washed overboard and drowned about the 20th of December, while on passage from St. Mary's to Demarrara. The weather was very rough on the passage and the schooner lost part of deck load and split sails in a hurricane.

Lawrence, the Bangor murderer, requested the officer in charge of him to release him a short time, so that he could murder the witness against him. He said he would be willing to be hanged then. His request was not granted.

The Waterville *Mail* says that the gymnasium at Colby University was formally opened and delivered into the custody of the students, on Saturday, the 12th ult. The use of the gymnasium is restricted to the members of the University. Mr. Charles W. Foster of Portland, was chosen Director.

The *Argus* says that Mrs. Catherine Reed of Portland, an insane woman, attempted, Friday, to kill her sister's child, but was prevented.

The Biddeford *Democrat* learns that the wife of Capt. James Tapley of Cape Neddick, dropped dead on Tuesday morning of this week, while attending to her household duties.

The *Times* records the death of Mrs. W. E. Proctor of Bath, from the effects of an operation for the removal of an ovarian tumor.

A Moose River correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* writes "that the late thaw settled the snow in the lumbering districts of the upper Kennebec about a foot," and that the weather coming off cold they "had a fall of eight or ten inches the next day" which left "between three and four feet." The teams ost but one day on account of the soft weather.

The Gardiner *Reporter* says that considerable amusement was created at a fire there last Sunday morning, by a well-meaning though somewhat excited citizen, who endeavored to preserve the contents of some lime casks by throwing water on them.

The *Argus* says that the Spanish Consul at Portland has received a telegram from the Spanish Minister at Washington, inquiring as to the capacity of the Portland Dry Dock. The information has been given him and it is thought that several Spanish gunboats will be sent there for repairs.

Deacon Moses H. Metcalf, an old and respected citizen of Winthrop, died in that town last week, at the age of 70 years, of paralysis of the heart.

The winter term of the Castine Normal School, G. T. Fletcher, Principal, closed Wednesday. The exercises were highly interesting, and the pupils acquitted themselves with credit. Prof. Fletcher is very popular in his vocation. His assistants, Misses Helen B. Coffin, Anna Cate and Lucy V. Little, are also very capable and energetic.

Sometime ago the mysterious disappearance of Roscoe G. Newell was noticed in the Lewiston *Journal*. A letter published in that paper on Saturday last from E A. Steckle, dated Dover, Morris Co., N. J., states that Newell died at the house of the writer on the 25th of February, of inflammation of the bowels. He went by the name of Charles E. Geshlin, till shortly before he died he said his name was Roscoe G. Newell and his father's name was Sumner R. Newell. The writer desires to hear from his friends.

Samuel Gouthro, a native of Cape Breton Isle attempting to walk from Vanceboro to Mattawamkeag lost his way and froze his feet and ankles so badly that the amputation of both legs became necessary.

Exceptions were filed Friday by the counsel of Lawrence to the ruling of the Court upon the law involving the case. The motion for the new trial will be argued before the full bench in June.

The Skowhegan *Reporter* is informed by an old citizen that in 1838 there was an ice freshet equal to the one just experienced.

Attorney Gen. Frye has resigned his office, and it is said is retained as counsel for the defence in the recent New Sharon murder case. The newly chosen Attorney General, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, will probably conduct the case for the Government.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE. The Portland *Press* of Monday last, says that Mr. Samuel Cram of Windham last week made several desperate attempts to commit suicide. His first attempt was made by throwing his head against the corner of a cider press. His blows were so violent that he tore off portions of the scalp and left them clinging to the press. Before the consummation of this rash act he was discovered and placed in bed. On the night following, when he was unwatched he again attempted his life by cutting his throat with a dull jack-knife. He was again discovered and now lies in a critical condition. The cause of these acts is temporary insanity which seems to be hereditary in the family. About ten years ago his brother, who kept a store in the vicinity of Tukey's bridge, committed suicide, and a few weeks since another brother, Mr. Strong Cram of Windham, put an end to his life with his own hand.

☞ A resolve has passed the Legislature directing the State Treasurer to pay in gold the principal and interest of that portion of the funded State debt contracted previous to Feb. 25th, 1862, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The amount thus payable in coin is $1,184,000, of which about $40,000 will mature during the present year, $14,000 falling due on the first day of March instant.

☞ The credit of the State of Maine stands high in the market. It is said that Mr. Caldwell, the State Treasurer, is buying up the reimbursement bonds of three millions recently issued to the towns, at 99 cents, for the sinking fund. They have been sold at less than 98, and with the small accrued interest are eagerly bought at the first figure.

The Legislature of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE. The bill to abolish capital punishment was taken up, amended by striking out the second section and passed to be engrossed by a vote of 20 to 10. A motion for reconsideration was made and tabled. The bill to establish State uniformity of school books was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 18 to 10.

A communication was received from the State Treasurer calling attention to the recent decision of the Supreme Court which affirms that all debts contracted prior to Feb 18, 1862, are made payable in coin, and asking instructions of the Legislature in regard to the payment of the State debts incurred previous to that date.

HOUSE. The resignation of Alfred Watts as representative from the town of Thomaston, was received. A bill to incorporate the Bangor Mutual Life Insurance Company was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Sherman of Camden it was ordered that the Committee on Public Buildings, inquire into the expediency of making the city of Bangor the capital of the State, providing the said city shall raise $100,000 towards providing public buildings for the State. On motion of Mr. Hume, ordered that the Secretary of State be requested to furnish the Committee on Investigation of Naval Credits, &c., the report of the committee on fraudulent enlistments of 1866.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SENATE. Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of N. S. Allen et als, to be set off from Edmunds to Dennysville; and on petition of William Dyer et als. for repeal of law requiring savings banks to loan only on real estate. Legislation inexpedient was reported on the order relating to amendment of the laws in reguard to the appointment of commissioners; also on the order to make railroad corporations liable for injuries to employees; an act was reported to incorporate the Androscoggin Valley R. R. Company. The Senate resumed the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Divisions of Towns in the Westbrook case, pending which it adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hinks, from Committee on Railroads, an act additional to an act to incorporate the Portland & Rutland Railroad Company, reported that the same be printed and recommitted. The House proceeded to the reconsideration of Mr. Hume's motion to reconsider the vote passed to be engrossed, resolve in favor of Wilton Academy. The motion was lost by yeas, 55 nays, 60. Mr. Harding, from Committee on Mercantile Affairs, reported legislation inexpedient on the order relating to taxation of foreign insurance companies. Messrs. Bradford, Twitchell and Milldram were appointed a committee to examine the files of the House and see that all matters on the table are taken up and disposed of as early as possible. Bills were read and assigned making an appropriation for the Penobscot tribe of Indians; in favor of Houlton Academy; to establish State uniformity of text books; for the preservation of certain birds; to incorporate the Bangor Mutual Life Insurance Co. A large number of bills were taken up and acted upon.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

SENATE. A motion was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, to pay all contracts made prior to Feb. 25, 1862, in gold. The Committee on the Refrom School reported a resolve appropriating $15,056. The bill finally passed relating to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and to pay expenses of same. The consideration of the division of Westbrook was resumed, and after further debate the Senate refused to substitute the minority report by a vote of 17 to 11.

HOUSE An order asking if any further legislation is required respecting receipts issued by warehousing and commission merchants for goods received. The Finance Committee reported a resolve to pay the contracts of the State made prior to Feb. 25, 1862, in coin, which was passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. Among the many bills reported was one abolishing the school agent and district system. The bill to establish State unifromity of text books was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 78 to 45 Bill concerning the rate of interest was amended so that where not specially contracted, interest shall be at 6 per cent., and passed to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

SENATE. The following resolutions were laid on the table. Resolve in favor of Wilton Academy; resolve in favor of the Maine Central Institute; resolve concerning the debts of this State contracted prior to Feb. 25. 1862.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petition for the repeal of the city charter of Saco, and the report was adopted.

Among bills read and assigned were acts concerning the rate of interest; to incorporate the Androscoggin Savings Bank; authorizing the town of Brunswick to raise money on town bonds to erect certain public buildings.

HOUSE. Bills were passed to be engrossed; to incorporate the North Anson Savings Bank; to establish the salaries of certain county officers in Cumberland county; to change the names of certain persons; to incorporate the Ocean Telegraph Co.; to incorporate the Weld Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Among the papers laid on the table were resolves relative to final adjournment and to a recess of the Legislature, and directing that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of providing for an increase of school money equal to the amount formerly received from the bank tax.

Reference to next Legislature was reported on petition of Wm. H. Hemmenway to extend wharf in Machias. The report of the Committee on Division of Towns on Westbrook case was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. White of Bangor, and Thursday of next week assigned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Lang, from the special committee on Temperance, reported a bill additional to the liquor law of 1857. An act to amend an act to regulate the river and interior fisheries and an act concerning the rate of interest were laid on the table. Mr. Webb presented an order directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the punishment of the Justices of the Supreme Court for malfeasance, corruption, &c. The committee on Education were ordered to inquire into the expediency of raising the salary of the Superintendent of Schools.

HOUSE. Mr. Farwell presented an order directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of assessing the State tax of $1,200,000 for 1870 upon the old valuation. Acts were reported relative to the collection of taxes reducing the poll tax and to increase the salary of members of the Legislature from $150 to $300.

SPEAKER BLAINE. The following from the editorial columns of the Rochester (N. Y.) Daily *Democrat*, is a tribute to the high character and ability of our distinguished fellow-townsman, which we doubt not will be appreciated by all our Maine readers, who take a just pride, we hope without regard to party distinctions, in the successful and honorable public career of one of our own citizens:

"A Washington despatch a day or two since stated that Speaker Blaine has just attained his fortieth year. We had supposed from his record of service and his prominence in public life, that he was several years older. As this is Mr. Blaine's fourth term in the House, he must have been only thirty-two years old when he was first chosen. He entered Congress at a trying and stormy period, and we can recall no young man who so rapidly and so decisively walked to the front rank of the House and maintained his position with such commanding ability. An active, earnest, and eloquent debator, he has crossed swords with the most skilled and acute men in Congress, and always sustained himself with distinguished credit. He is not merely a talker, but a most energetic and industrious worker; and during his service he has done as much valuable committee labor as any member on the floor. His prominence in the earlier Reconstruction debates and on the financial question drew public attention to him in a remarkable degree, and his general legislative course earned him such a *prestige* and confidence that he was advanced to the Speakership, not merely by the cordial preference of his fellow members, but by the general voice of the Republican journals through out the country.

In the Speaker's chair Mr. Blaine has more than answered the most brilliant anticipations of his friends. His despatch of business is very remarkable. His acquaintance with the complex and intricate rules of the House is so thorough and his knowledge of the whole range of parliamentary law so complete and critical that he never halts or hesitates, and both sides of the House accept his decisions with absolute confidence. A friend writing from Washington says: 'As a presiding officer' Blaine seems to conbine the best qualities of Banks and Colfax.' Higher praise could not be given. Mr. Blaine's career in Congress has not only been intellectually brilliant, but it has been in the highest degree honorable and stainless. He appears at all times to have been actuated by a conscientious regard for the public good; he has given no votes for mere *expediency*, and his name has never been associated, even for an instant, with scheming or jobbing of any kind whatever. We hear that he is strongly intrenched in the regard and confidence of the people of Maine. It could not be otherwise. We trust he will long remain in Congress, in honor to the State that sends him to the National Councils."

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE. We learn from the Lewiston *Journal* that Mrs Nathaniel Moody of Auburn started to cross Taylor Pond in the great snow storm of Feb. 15, on her way home from Lewiston. She was in a pung and had with her a child two years old. Night coming on she lost her way, whereupon, after driving in a circle an hour or more, she turned the horse loose, tipped up the pung, and made her child as comfortable as possible with the robes. As may well be supposed her sleep was not unbroken with dreams, for it was a wild night, but Mrs. Moody showed herself a heroine with a heroine's self-possession. At 8 o'clock the next morning she found herself safe and the babe sleeping as sweetly on feathers of snow, as on feathers of geese. A part of her arm had become exposed beyond where the child's face rested, and had frozen—otherwise she was warm. About the time she awoke the horse she had turned loose appeared at the farm house across the Pond, neighing. He told the story. Aid was at once brought into requisition, and Mrs. Moody and the child were promptly rescued.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, March 2. 1870

At market this week, 1706 cattle, 7167 sheep 300 store pigs, Last week 2036 cattle, 8300 sheep, 400 swine.

PRICES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, $13 00@13 50; First quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 25@12 00; Third quality, $10 25@11 00. Poorest grades cows, bulls, &c., $7 50@ 10 00.

WORKING OXEN—Extra, $225@275; Ordinary 150@200; handy steers, $80@140 per pair. Good supply in market and a fair demand.

MILCH COWS. Most of the milch cows offered for sale in market are of an ordinary grade. There is but a few of the fancy breeds offered for sale. Prices range from $35 to $115 per head, or much according to the fancy of the purchaser.

STORE CATTLE. There is but a few in market at this season of the year, except working oxen and milch cows. Most of the small cattle that are in a fair condition are bought up by the butchers to slaughter.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra and selections $5 @8 25; ordinary lots 2 50 @ 4 50, or from 5 to 8½ cents per pound. Lambs 5 @ 8 25

SWINE—Store pigs wholesale, 10 @ 11½c ℔ lb; retail, 12@14c ℔ lb; fat hogs 10@10½

HIDES—Brighton, 8@8½; Country, 7½@8 cts ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Brighton, 6½@7 cts; Country, 6@6½ cts ℔ lb.

SKINS—Sheep and Lamb skins, $1 50@1 75 per skin; Calf Skins, 16@18c ℔ lb.

POULTRY—Extra, 18@20 cents ℔ lb.; medium, 16½@18 cts; poor 16@16 cents ℔ lb.

DROVES FROM MAINE.

C E Hammond, 12; F Perkins, 4; Thompson & Libby, 68; Maxfield & Davis, 25; W H Snell. 9; Brown & Radcliff. 32; D Wells, 9; White & Butterfield, 26; B F Trask, 6, J C Miller, 14; H O Stimson, 7.

Remarks—The supply of cattle was not so large as last week, but the trade has been quicker for beeves and the best grades sold a trifle higher upon the common grades. We do not think there was much change in the prices but all grades sold quick. There were some few very extra cattle from the western part of the State, which sold at 13½ to 14 cts ℔ lb, dressed weight. Most of the beeves from Maine were of an ordinary grade.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

Brown & Rackliff sold 1 pr 6 ft 3 in for $150; 1 pr 6 ft 5 in, $155; 1 pr 5 ft 6 in, 2-year-olds, $72; 1 pr at 7½ cts ℔ lb. live weight; 2 cows for $100; 1 pr 7 ft 3 in for $207; 1 pr 6ft 8 in for $170; 6 beeves at 11½ cts ℔ lb. dressed weight.

J. C. Fuller sold 1 pr 6 ft for $115; 1 pr 6 ft 6 in for $170; 1 pr 6 ft 10 in for $190.

Libby & Thompson sold 1 pair very nice four-year-olds fed by Mr. Mason of Scarmont, Maine, home weight 3900 pounds, girth, 7 feet 5 inches for $460; 1 pair fancy, girth 7 feet 4 inches for $300; 1 pair girth 6 feet 6 inches for $145; 1 pair girth 7 feet for $270; 1 pair girth 6 feet 10 inches for $190; and small cattle at 8½ cents per pound, dressed weight; 8 for $1240 the lot.

Maxfield & Davis sold 4 at 12½ cents, dressed weight; 1 pair girth 6 feet 6 inches for $160; 1 pair girth 6 feet 10 inches $180; 1 pair girth 6 feet 8 inches for $160.

B F. Trask sold 1 pair three-year-olds for $270; 4 at 12½ cents dressed weight.

L. Perkins sold 1 pr 6 ft 3 in for $175; 1 pr poor ones 2 years old for $100.

White & Butterfield sold 17 at 14½ cts dressed weight; 2 at 12½ cts; 1 at 12 cts dressed weight; 1 pr 6 ft 10 in for $195.

W. H. Snell sold 1 pr 4-year-olds, 6 ft 6 in for $175; 1 pr 7 ft 2 in for $230; 1 pr 7 ft for $215; 1 pr 7 ft for $210; 1 old ox 7 ft 2 in for $110.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 60@63; choice and XX, 55@57½; fine X, 50@52; medium, 48@50; coarse 48@50; Michigan, New York & Vermont X and XX, 48@51½; fine, 47@48; medium 47@48; common, 45@47; other West-rn fine and extra 47@48; medium, 45@47; common, 42@44; Pulled extra, 35@50; sup rfine, 35@52; No. 1, 25@45; combing fleece, 60@62; California, 18@22

Canada combing, 65@67; Smyrna washed, 20 @ 35; unwashed 12@20; Buenos Ayres, 15@34; cape of Good Hope, 25@35; Donsky, 27@35; African unwashed, 15@18; Chilian, 20@26.

There is a very firm and buoyant feeling in the wool market, and full prices continue to be obtained for the different grades of fleece and pulled, but there is less doing after the active movements for some weeks past. This, however, might reasonably be looked for. Prices are firm at the closing rates of last week.

In New York the demand for domestic fleece wool has been moderately active mainly for the finer grades and as this description has been scarce those consumers who are compelled to replenish their supplies have been obliged to pay rather fuller prices. Others whose necessities are not so exigient are inclined to hold off on the strength of slow sales and poor returns for goods which they seem to think is sufficient reason why the raw material should not advance. California has also been decidedly active and firm though business has been restricted somewhat by the scarcity of the finer grades. Foreign remains rather quiet but is firmly held.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 2

Corn Exchange—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market. Demand quite limited and sales small at $4 50@4 75 for Western superfine; $5 00@5 25 for common extras; $5 50@6 25 for medium extras and bakers' brands; and $6 25@7 50 for white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, the latter price for choice; Illinois white wheat ranges from $6 50 @ 8 50; and St Louis at $6 50 @ $9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $5 50@9 50 ℔ bbl. for common extras and choice family.

Corn is quiet at $1 06@1 08 for new Southern Yellow; $1 03@1 05 for new Western, and $1 00@1 03 for new mixed to 1 13 at 14 for old.

Oats are firm at 60c35c ℔ bush. for Canada, Western and Southern.

Rye $1 ℔ bush.

Shorts $16@28; Fine Feed, $30, and Middlings, $33@35 ℔ ton.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at 22@ 23 for prime; $27 50@28 for mess; and $29 @ 31 ℔ bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $12 @ $18 for neas and extra mess; and $19@ $21 ℔ bbl for family. Lard 16½ a 17c ℔ lb for steam and kettle rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 a 18c ℔ lb. Butter sells at 20 @ 40c ℔ lb; and Cheese at 12 a 18½c ℔ lb, as to quality

Produce—White Beans moderate demand at $1 25@1 75 for common and good mediums; $2 @ 75 for Western and Eastern pea, the price for choice hand picked. Canada Peas have been sold at 90c a $1 50 ℔ bus. as to quality. Potatoes are dull and have been in moderate demand Sales at 55 @65 ℔ bu, as to quality. Onions range from $1 50 @ 4 75 ℔ bbl. Eggs have advanced, with sales 30 a 32 ℔ doz.

Hay There is a fair demand, and, with moderate stocks, the market is firm. Sales of Eastern and Northen at $23 @ $24 ℔ ton for good and prime, and $15 @ $18 for common.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Flour—sales 64,00 bbls.—State and Western is unchanged—Superfine to choice western, 4,75 a 6,30 Southern—sales 000 bbls —common to choice 5,65 a 9 75.

Wheat is less active— sales 43,000 bushels—winter Red Western 1,28 a 1,32; No 1 Spring 1.22.

Corn is firm—sales 38,000 bushels new mixed western 92 a 96.

Oats are dull—sales 00,000 bushels—Western 55 a 56.

Beef steady—New plan 10,00 a 15,00; new extra do. 14,00 a 17 50.

Pork lower— sales 000 bbls—new mess 25,50 a 25,75; prime 20,50 a 21,50.

Lard heavy —sales 000 bbls—steam rendered 13¾ a 14¼; kettle 15¼ a 16

Sugar is quiet—sales 000 bbls—Fair to Good Refining 9¼ a 9¾.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Money market easy at 5@6 ℔ cent.

Gold market closed firm, the latest quotations being at 110¼ a110¾

Government securities closed strong. The following are closing quotations:

United States	sixes (coupons)	1881,		116¾
do	5-20s	do	1862,	114¾
do	do	do	1864,	113¾
do	do	do	1865,	114¾
do	do	do	1865, (Jan. and July)	112¾
do	do	do	1867,	112¾
do	do	do	1868,	112¾
do	10-40s	do		109
Pacific Sixes,				95¾

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY March 2, 1870

APPLES—A few barrels choice Baldwins make their appearance in the market this week, and were quickly caught up at $5 50. Dried, 11@14c, according to quality.

BUTTER—A few choice lots of winter butter have been in market this week (from Jersey milk, and as rich as gold.) which sold quick at 40@42c, and which fortunate customers will be glad to get at 50@55c (?). Common lots, 30@36c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25 for yellow eyes, to $2 75 for hand picked pea. An error occurred in our report of last week, by which the latter were quoted at $3 75.

CHEESE—Livermore, 19c; common, 16a17c.

CRANBERRIES—$4 00 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—Super to common extra, $7 00 @ $7 50; good, $8 50@10 00; choice Western 9 50@11 00; Southern, $11 00@11 50; St Louis favorite brands, 12 00@13 00.

GRAIN—Corn $1 20a1 30; Barley $90a95; Oats, 60@65c; Rye, nominal.

HAY—Sales at $17@19.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins 85c@$1 00; Lamb skins, 75c@$1 00; Hides, 7@7½; Calf skins, 16@20c.

LIME—$1 30 per cask.

MEAL—Corn, $1 03@1 1 35 ℔ bush.; Rye meal, $1 80.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@45c.; eggs, 25a25c.; country lard is scarce at 22c.

PROVISIONS—Beef by the quarter. 9@11c.; Mutton 5 a 7; Round hog, 13@15; Clear salt pork, ℔ bbl, $33@40; Turkeys, 23a25; Veal, none; Ham, 16a19; Chickens, 18@20c ℔ lb.; Fowl, 13@17 c ℔ lb.; Geese, 15@17c.

SHORTS—$2 00@2 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOD—7 00@7 50 ℔ cord for dry hard; 6 50 for green; 3 50 @4 00 for mill wood.

Portland Market.

SATURDAY. Feb. 26, 1870

APPLES—Choice Maine fruit selling at 4,50a5,50 ℔ bbl., the latter price for prime Baldwins; Dried apples, 13a15

BEANS—Marrow and pea beans are selling at 2 75@3 75, and blue pods and yellow eyes at 2 00a2 50.

BUTTER—Dommon to fair brings 30@35c; Superior tub, 38 @40c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—There is a good supply in the market. We quote Vermont, 17@18c.; Factory, 18a19c.; New York dairy, 19c.

FISH—Prices firm and a decided improvement in business. Dry fish is quoted at from $3 75a6 50, according to grade; herring, $5 00@7 00 ℔ bbl.; sealed ℔ box, 33a45; mackerel ℔ bbl., $10@28

FLOUR—Fair demand and prices firm. Winter wheat ℔ bbl $6 50@9 50; Spring do., $6 00@6 50; St. Louis and Southern Superior, $9 50@10 50; Michigan and Western, $7 00@8 00.

GRAIN—We quote old Western mixed corn at 1 15@1 16, and old yellow at 1 13a1 15; White is held at 1 10a1 15, and new at 1 06@1 10; Oats, 54@60; Barley 1 25@1 50; middlings ℔ ton $40 00@50 00; fine feed, $35 00a35 00; shorts, $33 00@30 00

HAY—Prices are weaker. We quote baled hay at $14@18; and loose at $16@20. Straw $12@14.

LARD—Quotations unchanged. Per bbl. 18a18½c. ℔ lb; kegs, 18½@19c.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 1 25@1 30 ℔ cask. Cement is held at 2 25@2 55.

LUMBER—Market dull and prices unchanged.

PLASTER—We continue our quotations. Soft ℔ ton, 2 75; hard, 2 50. There is a fair demand.

PRODUCE—Beef, side ℔ lb., 7@14c; Veal, 11@13; Chickens, 17@18; Turkey, 4, 18a22. Eggs ℔ doz., 29a32; Potatoes ℔ bush., 55a60c.; Onions, 4 50@5 25 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef Chicago, $13 00a18 00; Ex Mess, 15 50@17 00; Pork—Extra clear, 33 00a34 00; Clear, 32 00@33 00; Mess, 31 00a32 00; Prime, 29 00a30 00; Hams. 18@19c, Round hogs, 13@14c.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY. Feb. 26.

Apples—Dried apples come in quite plenty, and selling at from 12 to 14c ℔ lb.

Beans—Yellow eyed beans are now worth $2 25 for the best lots—extra hand picked pea, $3.

Barley—Has sold at from 70 to 75 cents ℔ bush.

Butter—We should quote winter made from 25 to 28 cents, but a good fair article lump and sold at from 30 to 32 cents; an extra article of lump is scarce and would readily sell at from 35 to 38 cents ℔ lb.

Eggs—are selling at 25 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—The demand keeps the price at from 45 to 50 ℔ bu. an extra lot would sell as high as 55 or 56 cents.

Poultry—Chickens 18 to 23 cents, and turkies 20 to 24 cents; an extra lot would sell as high as 25 or 26 cents.

Round Hogs—sell at from 13 to 14 cents per pound for good Western produce, and good Eastern, not fosen, at form 14 to 15 cents.

Beef—We should quote from 6 to 12 and something very extra at high as 14 cents per pound by the side.

Hay—comes in plenty and the best qualities of loose sells at from $15 to $17, and inferior loads, including swale hay, 10 to 14. Loose straw is worth $8 to $10.

Oats are selling at 55 cents per bushel.

Wood—Seasoned hard wood sells at from $7.00 to $7.50 per cord, and the best green hard wood at from $6.00 to $6.50; green Juniper wood, $4.50 to $5.00; dry soft wood at from $4.00 to $5.00.

The above prices are paid on our streets for produce from market teams.—*Bangor Whig.*

Congressional Summary.

Forty-First Congress—Second Session

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE. A resolution was introduced looking to the abolition of the West Point and Annapolis Academies and the substitution by assignments to duty in the various colleges throughout the Union of the naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare and military tactics. Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of H. R. Revels, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, for the term ending in 1871. Mr. Saulsbury objected on the ground that the certificate of Gen. Ames, the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, was not a valid evidence of a legal election. A long discussion followed on the technical points involved in the case, and finally the Senate decided to receive the papers presented by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Stockton moved to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee and a bitter debate followed, but the Senate adjourned without disposing of the matter.

HOUSE. Gen. Banks announced the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

The members elect from Mississippi, were sworn in and took their seats. The bill to prevent polygamy in Utah was discussed till the hour assigned for the expulsion of Mr. Whittemore. Mr. Poland wanted to introduce a resolution for postponement but Gen. Logan refused to yield to any one but the accused member. General Butler argued for postponement and a motion for it was put and lost, 38 to 155. Mr. Whittemore asked an extension of time till Thursday which was granted.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SENATE. Little business was done. The admission of Senator Revels of Mississippi was postponed to give Mr. Fenton a chance to speak on financial affairs, and a resolution was adopted, without a division, declaring against a further inflation of the currency. Mr. Revel's admission was then taken up, and after considerable discussion, but without coming to any action on the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The resolution of expulsion in the case of Mr. Whittemore of South Carolina, charged with a corrupt disposal of the appointment of West Point and Annapolis cadetships, came up for consideration. Mr. Logan being entitled to the floor said he would yield all but five minutes of his time to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Whittmore therefore rose, and in a voice free from tremor or agitation commenced to read his defence. He had not read more than a few sentences when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who, rising, said:

"The Chair is greatly embarrassed by the receipt of a communication, which the gentleman from South Carolina has this moment sent to the desk, and conceives it his duty to call the attention of the House to it in order that the House may take such proceedings thereon as may be proper. The Clerk will read the communication."

Mr. Whittemore—I ask a suspension of the reading of the communication until I make such remarks as I propose.

Speaker—The Chair must order the reading of it, in order that his own conduct may be entirely within the rules of the House.

Mr. Whittemore—I recall the paper until I make some remarks.

Speaker—That cannot be done; it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the House the communication, and the Clerk will read it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

Hon. J. C. Blaine, Speaker of the House, etc:

I enclose the following communication, addressed by telegram on the 23d inst. to the Governor of South Carolina, resigning my seat in Congress, and the telegram accepting the same. Please lay them before the House and notify them that I am no longer a member of that body.

Very respectfully,

B. F. WHITTEMORE.

Then followed copies of a telegram to the Governor of South Carolina resigning his seat, and a telegram from the Governor accepting the same, both dated Feb. 23.

Mr. Whittemore rose to speak, when the Speaker stated it was not within the province of the Chair to recognize any other than a member of the House. If the judgment of the House be that the gentleman shall have unanimous consent, no proceed it will be for the House and not for the Chair to determine.

Mr. Logan of Illinois said that the precedents had been that when a member of the House resigns, it depends on the House to determine whether that fact concluded the question.

Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin made the point that a copy of a telegram from the Governor of South Carolina was no evidence of acceptance of resignation.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and decided that resignation was a voluntary matter and needed no acceptance.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts made the point of order that if Mr. Whittemore was not a member enough to speak he certainly was not a member enough to be expelled.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, it being for the House, not for the Chair, to determine whether a resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Banks of Massachusetts thought the House would be led into great difficulty if it accepted the doctrine that a member could resign without the consent of the House. There was no better principle of parliamentary law established, in England or this country, than that a member of a Parliamentary body cannot resign without the consent of the Hense, expressed or implied. The very constitution of the body required that that vote should be taken, and all cases that had arisen in the House were consistent with that rule. The House would escape its present difficulty if it allowed the gentleman from South Carolina to speak in his own behalf. He would thus assume to be a member of the House, and the House could vote as it pleased on the resolution.

The Speaker remarked that the practice of the House had been the reverse of the principle indicated by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The case of Matteson, in the 34th Congress, was directly in point. Even in the 41st Congress, the present Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to France had resigned their seats in the House, and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself went through the same process when he was elected to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

Mr. Banks submitted that in these cases the consent of the House was implied, and insisted that if this House established the precedent that any member could cease to be a member without its consent it would destroy the character of the House, and it ought not to be permitted.

Mr. Logan asked if the House should determine whether or not Mr. Whittemore was now a member.

The Speaker said that, in accordance with the uniform practice of the House from the foundation of the Government, he had ceased to recognize Mr. Whittemore as a member of the House. The way to test the sense of the House on the subject was to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois said he would do so *pro forma*.

Mr. Cox of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.

The Speaker mentioned as an additional precedent, the resignation of members from the Southern States at a time when there were the highest reasons of State and National importance against accepting their resignations.

The House, without division, tabled the resolution of expulsion and adopted the following, offered by Mr. Logan, unanimously, 185 members voting thereon.

Resolved, That B. F. Whittemore, the late member from the 1st district of South Carolina, did make appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in violation of law; and that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the promises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and, therefore, is condemned as conduct unworthy a representative of the people.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

SENATE. Mr. Howard introduced a bill to divide the State of Texas and to establish the territories of Jefferson and Matagorda. He said the proposition was to divide Texas into three parts; that portion east of San Antonio and Trinity rivers, containing by the census of 1860 about 230,000 inhabitants, to be called the territory of Jefferson; that portion between those rivers and the Colorado river to constitute the State of Texas, which space in 1860 contained about 250,000 inhabitants; and all west of the western boundary line of this State, embracing by the census of 1860 about 112,000 inhabitants to be denominated the territory of Matagorda. Mr. Revels was admitted to his seat as Senator from Mississippi. The credentials of General Ames were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE. Mr. Butler from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage, but it went over till Monday. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Sargent, of California, denounced the massacre of Indians by Col. Baker's command and regretted that Gen. Sheridan had to stand sponsor for such a deed. A long debate followed, in which Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, proved his innate barbarism by applauding the massacre.

MONDAY, Feb 28,

SENATE. Mr. Sumner offered a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. A joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of the road and secure them by mortgage, was debated until the funding bill was taken up, on which Mr. Sherman made a long speech in defence and explanation.

HOUSE. A resolution favoring a tariff for revenue and not protection was adopted: yeas 103; nays 57. The resignations of Messrs. Golladay of Kentucky, and Dewesse of North California, who were implicated in the sale of cadetships, were presented by the Speaker. In the committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, Col. Baker's massacre of the Oregon Indians was further discussed. Messrs. Stevenson of Ohio, Cavanagh and McCormick of Missouri, defending the act, and Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota, asserting that Gen. Hancock rather than Sheridan was responsible for the affair.

TUESDAY, March 1.

SENATE. The proceedings were not important.

HOUSE. A resolution of censure was passed against Mr. Dewesse of North Carolina.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SCANDAL. Great excitement has been created in London, as we learn by late foreign dispatches, by the damaging testimony given in the Mordaunt divorce case. Sir Charles Mordaunt was examined Saturday. He charged that the Prince of Wales had for some time past carried on a clandestine correspondence with Lady Mordaunt. Sir Charles forbade the Prince the privilege of his house, but the latter visited Lady M. during her husband's absence on Parliamentary duties. Letters from the Prince were found in Lady M.'s desk. She has confessed to having intrigued with the Prince of Wales, with the Viscount Cole, and with Sir Frederick Johnston The Prince denies the charge, and wishes an examination in order to clear himself. The defence set up is "Puerperal Insanity." The whole country is intensely excited over these developments. The letters from the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt have been published. They are of a very friendly character. No positive proof has yet been adduced against the Prince. Mr. Lawson gave notice in Parliament Saturday of a bill asking Government whether it is not practicable to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the divorce courts, the object being to suppress the compromising evidence adduced in the Mordaunt case.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The Postmaster General on Monday last transmitted to the Senate resolutions from 454 principal post offices, showing the amount of free mail matter handled during January, as follows: The number of free letters were $666,704; the postage thereon at regular rates, would be $117,899.73; ths weight of printed matter sent, 346,194 pounds, and the postage thereon at the regular rates would be $42,334.86; the total cost of free matter from 454 post offices, would be $159,734.09. The Postmaster General says considering this exhibit a safe estimate, if full returns had been received from all the offices for January, the aggregate amount would have exceeded $200,000 or at a rate of $2,400,000 per annum. He says the agitation for the repeal of the franking privilege, has produced a great increase in the sale of stamps. The receipts for this service for January 1870, being $311,322 50 greater than for January 1869.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER. A dispatch was received at the State Department, Washington, on Monday last from Minister Motley, announcing the loss of the United States steamer Oneida and 120 men by a collision with the British mail steamer Bombay, 16 miles off Yokohama. The latter was not much injured.

Special Notices.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometor, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organisations The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. 1m13 HUNTON.

PRAIRIE-WEED BALSAM.

The greatest medical blessing of the age, discovered through the instinct of the horse, and prepared by the science of man. This Balsam has been in use for the last fifteen years, during which time the most remarkable cures ever known have been effected. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Consumptive difficulties, yield to its power. Consumption in its advanced stages, accompanied by the spitting of blood, laborious breathing, loss of appetite and sleep, diarrhœa and night sweats, has been cured by this remedy, leaving upon the surface of the body large swellings, which disappeared with returning strength, effecting not simply a relief, but a permanent cure; and the parties thus cured still enjoy uninterrupted health. Price $1.00 a bottle. It is purely vegetable, discovered by natural instinct, and may be used at all times, by both sexes and all ages GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, and for sale by druggists generally. AUSTIN BROS. & STREER, 32 & 36 Federal St., Boston. 1y2

The Ladies' Soroslı Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with hair, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorselan) and marvelle-like appearance upon the surface (no doubt); and that Lyon's Katharion made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart. 4w13

"Buy Me, and I'll do you Good."

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS in every instance purify the entire system into perfect health, and every one who uses them for Jaundice, Headache, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Humors, Impure or Bad Blood, General Debility, and all Bilious Diseases. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all druggists. 16w

☞ TWENTY THOUSAND !—Not dollars, but certificates of the very highest character, attest the wonderful properties of *Dr. J. W. Poland's White Pine Compound.* Positively unrivalled for all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Sold by all Druggists. 1w

☞ PRESCRIBED by our most eminent physicians, For Lung Diseased, the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Get the genuine. Prices, $1 and 50 cents. 1w

☞ Rev. C. G. Porter says: "Having frequently used Warren's Cough Balsam, I can safely say it is the very best medicine for coughs and colds I have ever used." 1w

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOC'ETY.

A meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society will be held at Room No 24, State House, in this city, on Thursday evening, March 17th, 1870, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN. Sec'y.

Augusta, March 1. 1870.

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 27th, by Rev C. A. King, Joseph S. Fifield to Lucy J. Knowlton, both of Manchester.

In Bangor, Feb. 25th, James D. Bates to Annie M. Welch, both of Bangor.

In Foxcroft, Jan. 29th, Howard M. Sargent to Miss M. Warren, both of Corinth.

In Sangerville, Feb. 10th, Hiram D. Crockett of Guilford, to Miss Emma J. Cass of Sangerville.

In Monmouth, Feb. 20th, by Rev. C. Bean, Moses B. Sylvester of Wayne to Miss Mary Pierce of Monmouth.

In Lewiston, Feb. 20th, by Rev. J. Richardson, Charles C. Brown to Miss Emma C. Reif, both of Clinton.

In Lisbon, Feb. 19th, by Rev. A. F. Hutchinson, Wm. H. Foster of Lisbon, to Miss Mary T. Jones of Stafford, Conn.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 24th, Charles Henry Whitten, aged 15 mos.

In Augusta, Feb 26th, Mary Howes, aged 16 years.

In Skowhegan, Feb 22d, Samuel Folland, aged 62 years.

In Lewiston, Feb. 22d, Silas S. Cummings, aged 29 years 4 months.

In Portland, Feb 19th, W. Radford, aged 90 years, 6 months 16 days; Feb. 20 h, Mrs. Happy Morse, aged 92 years 10 mos; Feb 20th, Geo. W. Moody, aged 58 years; Feb. 21st, Lieut. Harrison Holt, aged 27 years 6 months; Feb. 21st, Mrs. Mary E. Otis, aged 35 years.

In Bath, Feb 19th, Margaret A., daughter of Boylston and Margaret Sylvester, aged 11 months 25 days.

MAINE STATE FAIR—1870.

PROPOSALS

From any city or town desirous of securing the holding of the SHOW AND FAIR of the Maine State Agricultural Society the ensuing autumn, should be forwarded to the undersigned at an early day.

Per order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,
Sec'y Me. State Ag'l Society.

Augusta, March 1, 1870. 3w13

DR. FARRAR,

18 State Street,

First House South of the Augusta House,

AUGUSTA, - - MAINE,

DR. FARRAR has for many years given exclusive attention to CHRONIC or long-standing diseases. No physician has had greater success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and children. Consultation FREE. 13

J. H. GILBRETH,

DEALER IN

KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.,

HARDWARE,

And Agent for the CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER.

Responsible Agents wanted in every town where there is none in the Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Waldo, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Oxford.

☞ *Please send for a Circular.* 13

EARLY CALIFORNIA SEED POTATOES.

Gets ripe in from 8 to 10 weeks; yields double of any other Potato; never rots, and possesses a delicious flavor. This valuable seed will be shipped per first express to any part of the United States, on receipt of the following prices: 50c per lb.; $5 per peck; $15 per bushel. Address

1m13 J. L. PHELPS Garrettsville, Ohio.

2,000 SACKS OF NEW CROP

TOPSEED, 300 Sacks, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for sale at the Seed Store of C. B. ROGERS,
4w13 133 Market st. Philadelphia.

$25 A DAY! 40 new articles for Agents Samples sent free. 3m13 H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

"THE BEST THE CHEAPEST."

(*Copyrighted.*)

2.38½ 2.26¾ 2.29

Best Half in a race, 1.10¼—Quarter, 34½ seconds.

GILBRETH KNOX.

Believing this horse to be one of the most valuable Stallions in the country, I have concluded to advertise him at my stable,

KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

LOOK AT HIS RECORD—when only seven years old, and *never fitted* for a trotting season:

FIRST PRIZE of the New England Agricultural Society, 1869, for the *Fastest Trotting Stallion.*

FIRST PRIZE of the New England Fair, 1869, for *Best Stallion with Progeny.*

In class for Stallions under eight years old, there were twenty-one entries, eighteen of which withdrew, and those that trotted were easily beaten in straight heats.

He won the three races in which he was entered, and trotted the fastest time made at the New England Fair.

FIRST PRIZE Maine State Fair at Portland, 1868. He trotted the fastest time at that Fair—distanced ten horses in his first race, and did not make a break in either race. In the Stallion race, all withdrew, leaving him alone.

He made the fastest time at the Riverside Fall Races, 1869; and he also trotted the fastest record made at the Narragansett Fall Races, 1869, excepting those by "Lady Thorne" and "Geo. Palmer." In the 2.33 race, at this Park, there were fourteen entries—"Rubber Ben" drew the pole, "Twang" the second position, and my horse the ninth, placing two rows of horses front of him. He passed all but Twang, who won the first heat by a neck, in 2.24¼. Of course my horse really trotted faster than that time, from the fact of his having to start behind.

Second heat my horse won in 2.23½, and has the record of trotting his best half in 1.10¼, and best quarter in this heat in 34½ seconds, without a break, although hindered by a combination to save their bets.

Third heat, my horse won in 2.29½.

In this race, while scoring for a start, his sulky was overturned, and in righting it while under speed, he got away; the broken shaft had pierced his leg, but he did not offer to kick or break from his trot, but after trotting nearly a half mile very fast, shaking his driver, gradually stopped, and after circling around a number of times, turned about and came back to those after him and stopped.

He is the sire of some of the most promising colts in the country. Among them "Honest John," three years old, is fast, and has already sold for $1,300; the J. M. Fogg Mare, "Knox-them-all;" "Becky Sharp," two years old and recently sold to a Boston gentleman for a high price; "Rhoda," "Donny Brook," "Silver Eye," "Gerrald Cole," now nineteen months old, is sixteen hands high, and weighs 975 pounds.

HE IS PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND SOUND.

TERMS---$100, $75, $35.

And for warrant at one hundred, twenty-five dollars will be required in cash or satisfactory note, in advance, and not to be returned; and a satisfactory conditional note for the balance.

For further particulars of pedigree and terms, please send for a circular.

To those wishing to purchase his stock, I will render any assistance I can

I also have at my stables the young Stallions "KNOX-THEM-ALL" and "MAINE HAMBLETONIAN.

J. H. GILBRETH.

February 22, 1870. 13

WONDERFUL!!

THE ASTONISHING RESULTS ARISING from the use of

FALES' PATENT

Concentrated Fertilizer

last year causes us to offer it to the public the coming season with the utmost confidence that it is *the very best* Fertilizer in the market. Below we give an analysis of it, and every pound is warranted true to the analysis:—

Water at 100° C.,	2 62 ℔ ct.	Phosphoric Acid,	10 93
(Corresponding to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 23.86 ℔ ct.)			
Water at 120° C.,	5.73 ℔ ct.	Lime	13.59
Volatile and organic matter,	24.39 "	Sulphuric acid,	20 55
Insoluble matter,	14.87 "	Soda,	.75
Iron,	3.07 "	Magnesia,	trace.
Alumine,	1.04 "	Chlorine,	trace.
Potash,	2 01 "	Loss,	0.11
			100.00

Soluble Phosphoric Acid 2 54 ℔ ct., corresponding to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 5.54 ℔ ct.

Actual Ammonia 2 86 ℔ ct., corresponding to Sulphate of Ammonia, 7 27 ℔ ct.

Potential Ammonia 1 93 ℔ ct., corresponding to Sulphate of Ammonia, 4.89 ℔ ct.

Call and get sample, at the

Agricultural Tool and Seed Store,

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,

34 *Merchants' Row, Boston.*

AGENTS FOR MAINE.

M. Schwar's, Bangor.		Thompson & Putnam, Lewiston.
J. C Libby & Son, Rockland.	R. P. Clark, Bowdoinham	
T. J. Merrill, Damariscotta.	Pillsbury & Clark, No. Berwick.	

6wcop15

SAVE MONEY

BY

Poetry.

WATCHING THE SNOW.

BY NELLIE C HASTINGS.

Over the frozen marshes,
Over the meadows low,
Over the ridge of cedars,
Wavereth down the snow.

Over the naked bushes
Where the roses used to blow,
Over the dead brown stubble,
Pitying falls the snow.

Over the lonely hill tops,
Where the wind-rack'd pine trees grow,
Over the ice bound rivers,
Softly drifteth the snow.

Over the silent City,
Where the dead lie still and low,
Over the mounds so lightly,
Tenderly folds the snow.

Ever floating and falling,
Wavering to and fro—
Noiselessly, softly, purely,
Cometh from God the snow.

Sendeth He not from Heaven
His love to me below—
Mercy, to hide my losses,
Falling like the snow?

Tender memory to soften
Pain that I used to know,
Tender comfort to soothe it,
Falling like the snow.

Quiet hopes for the future,
As the great years come and go;
Faith in a fairer morning,
Falling with the snow.

Love that shall fold and cherish;
Peace, such as love may know;
Rest from a toil and longing,
Falling like the snow.

Rest from the dream of living
Under a mound so low,
Sleep that no trump shall waken,
Under the drifted snow.

Our Story-Teller.

THE STONE VAULT.

I have been with Morris and Grinby five-and-thirty years come the first of next month. I was forty when I came here, and so I have a habit of being exact about dates; am now within a few weeks of seventy-five. But as for being old, bless you, I'm younger than the youngest clerk, Tom Codgers, who, what with late suppers and hard drinking, has a hand that shakes like those old ledger leaves blowing in the wind by the open window yonder.

Cold water, early hours, and temperance in all things, keep a man hale his life through. It you don't believe that, look at me, I'm an example, sir. Yes, I've seen changes here. The firm was "Morris, Grinby & Bloom," when I came, though young Bloom died three months after, and young Grinby was taken into partnership. We had a fire here, too, and the offices have been rebuilt on a different plan. Ah, yes—changes enough sad and pleasant; but the strangest and saddest of all was what happened to poor Ben Wade.

Ah, dear me. It did seem hard, very hard, looking at it with human eyes, and forgetting, as we are apt to, that God does everything for the best.

Perhaps you don't know how this house is built. It's an old place, although the front and offices are new and those great balustrades were only put up last year. Down below you can judge how very old it is. Such a cellar, sir,—such massive walls, and all paved with stone; and below the cellar a small stone vault, which Codgers, who laughs at serious things, says the old firm built to be buried in. My own opinion is, it was intended to conceal valuables, for it has a great and plated door and three locks, each fastened with a different key—that is, if they were ever fastened at all. The vault was disused long before my time. Well, sir, I hadn't been here six months, when one day, or rather one evening, for it was nearly six—merchants kept later hours in those days—I had occasion to go down into the cellar before going home, to give directions to the porter about some bales to be sent up in the early morning next day.

Mike and I were up at the north end of the cellar, where the bales were, and I was giving him my orders when at my elbow, as it seemed, I heard an odd sound—a kind of wheezing cough smothered in a moment.

I looked around, there was nobody there—not a soul; and I thought: how our ears deceive us; to be sure, and went on talking. But, I give you my word I hadn't spoken three words when there was that sound again. It quite startled me.

"Mike," said I, "did you cough?"

"No, sir," said Mike, "I thought your honor did."

"It must be imagination, or some sound from the office overhead," I said, but just then ough—ough. We both heard it.

"It's no good, yer honor," said Mike.

"There's some one hiding in the cellar," said I.

So with Mike's lantern, we went over the great stone-paved place, looking behind boxes and bales, and under the steps, and up the coal slide. But not a soul did we find, until, passing the door of the vault, I heard it, this time very faint and strange, and called out to Mike.

"Who ever it is, is hidden in the vault."

And with that we both turned stairward, and bolted into Mr. Grinby's office together. The old gentleman, Grinby senior. He don't come to the office once a year now, for he's past ninety. Old Mr. Grinby was just locking his desk and buttoning his overcoat. He stared at us through his glasses and ejaculated.

"Bless me, Humphries, is the house on fire?"

"No, sir," said I, "but there is some one hidden in the stone vault."

"Bah!" said Mr. Grinby, "I thought you had more sense, Mr. Humphries. No one could exist ten minutes in the stone vault. It is next thing to air-tight."

"It's my belief, sir, that whoever it is, may be choking to death, sir," I said; "but there is some one there. Mike heard a cough as well as I."

"Very well," said Mr. Grinby; "call the nearest constable, Mike, and—Mr. Morris, are you in your office, sir? Perhaps you'll come down with us and assist in the capture of a burglar, Mr. Humphries has discovered in the air-tight stone vault below the cellar."

He was very satirical; so was Mr. Morris. But we all went down together, the constable with us, and stopped before the stone vault. The door was shut so tight that it took all Mike's strength to force it open. And Mr. Grinby, looking straight before him, shouted:

"Ha, ha, nobody, as I told you."

But the next minute he saw what the rest of us had already seen—a bundle of rags in one corner of the vault, down on the floor. And amidst the rags was a white face and a thin hand, and a bare, bruised and bleeding foot. And we dragged out into such air as there was in the cellar a miserable wretch of a little boy who seemed quite dead.

Up in the office, however, we brought him to life, and got the story from him. He lived, it seems, amongst thieves, and they had planned to rob us that night, and he, poor little midge, had slipped in somehow, and hidden in the cellar, to open the door for them, never thinking any one would come there that night.

But when Mike and I went down, he took to the vault, and there would have smothered but for my hearing him. I don't care to tell you how we kept him, and filled the place with constables, who, when the burglars came, pounced out upon them, and took them into custody. You can guess all that. It's the boy I have to tell you about—poor Ben Wade. It came out during the investigation consequent upon the arrest, that the poor child was kept amongst the thieves by force, and that they used him cruelly. Once a ruffian of the gang had broken his leg in a drunken fury, and he limped yet from the injury. He was such a pale, worn, miserable thing, that every one felt merciful to him, and it was decided to pardon him and send him to the poor-house.

But that very morning, Grinby, junior,—a young man—came into the office where his father sat, and put his hand upon his arm.

"Father," says he, "I want to ask you a favor. I want my own way in one thing."

"Well," said the old gentleman, "let me hear you."

"I want to take Ben Wade into this house as an errand boy," said young Mr. Grinby.

"Hey?" said the old gentleman, "what, a young housebreaker as errand boy. Bless my soul!"

"Father," says young Grinby, "the boy is naturally a good boy. I like him, I want to save him. Perhaps, if I had not so good a father to guide me and to care for me, I might have been worse than he. I don't ask you to trust him, sir. I only ask leave to trust him myself. I am sure he will prove deserving of confidence."

Old Mr. Grinby took out his snuff-box, and looked at Mr. Morris.

"I've noticed the lad's eye; it's a good one," said Mr. Morris.

"It's a risk," said Mr. Grinby, "but we'll consider."

And I suppose the result was what young Grinby wanted, for little Ben Wade came to us the next Monday.

Now he was clean and whole, he didn't look so bad, and good food and no abuse made a difference in him in a week.

In a month or so people stopped predicting that young Grinby would repent some day; and in a year I don't think there was one in the office who didn't love that boy. So grateful, and so trustworthy, and so ready to do everything for every one. Young Mr. Grinby had him taught and well taught, too. The lightning calculator might beat him, but I doubt it; and I never knew that lad to forget to dot his i's or cross his t's, in all my acquaintance with him after he had learned to write at all.

At twenty he was one of the best clerks in our establishment, besides being as fine a looking young fellow as one would wish to see. On the whole I did not wonder that Miss Lucy Evans took a fancy to him—a sister, sir, of one of the young fellows at our place, and a girl who looked like a queen, and was as good as she was handsome.

I used to meet them walking on the battery where lovers used to walk in those days. He was so fond and proud of her, and she had such a tender way of looking at him, that they made my old heart young again, as I often told Mrs. Humphries, to whom I always confide everything. And how he reverenced her, why, a ribbon, or a faded flower, that she had worn, were cherished by him as a miser cherishes his gold.

At last he told me, in confidence—for her name was sacred and not to be spoken before every one—that they were to be married.

"And when I look back, sir," said he, "and remember the miserable years of my wretched childhood, and think how friendless and forlorn I was, and how there was nothing before me but a prison or the gallows, and think that now I have everything to make man's life blessed—the power to win a respectable livelihood by reputable labor, the respect of honest men, and the love of such a girl as Lucy—I can never be too grateful to the kind friend who saved me from a life I dare not contemplate. God bless Mr. Grinby!" said he, lifting his hat reverently as he might in church, and there was a prayer in his dark eyes as he looked upward.

Those were the last words I ever heard him speak, except "Good-night." Ah, dear me it should have been good-bye. Ten minutes after I went one way and he the other. I took my way home, and he, as it seemed afterwards, walked just two blocks and then came back here. At twelve o'clock that night I awoke Mrs. Humphries.

"My dear," said I, "I must have had the nightmare or something."

"Goodness," said she, "it seems so. Your hands are like ice. What gave it to you, love? The lobster, I'll be bound."

"Perhaps," said I. "I admit I ate a hearty supper. And nothing else could make me fancy young Wade at my bedside, white as a ghost, with both hands on my breast."

"Ah, but the nightmare is always black, not white," said my wife. And then she went to a little cupboard and brought me a glass of wine. After that I went to sleep again.

I did not rise early, and was quite behind my usual time. But when I reached our place I found it in great commotion. Clerks running hither and thither, the heads of the firm standing about in the most unbusiness like manner, and three constables on the premises.

"What is the matter, sir?" I said, addressing Mr. Grinby.

"Matter enough," said he. "We've been very heavily robbed."

"I fancied that couldn't happen here," said I. "I really believed it would be impossible for burglars to break into Morris, Grinby & Son's, sir."

"Ah," said he, "they did not break in. The door has been quietly opened from the inside."

"And I believe——," began Mr. Morris.

"Sir," cried young Mr. Grinby, out of breath, "I beg as a gentleman, as a man of principle, you will not give utterance to your unfounded suspicion—totally unfounded and unworthy of you."

"Prove them so, sir," said Mr. Morris, coolly, "and I'll apologize."

I looked an inquiry.

"Don't ask explanations, I beg, Mr. Humphries," said Mr. Grinby. "Something has been said, which the speaker will regret. Ah, there comes my messenger."

And in ran one of our boys.

"Well, Tom?" said Mr. Grinby.

"Mr. Wade ain't been home all night, sir," said Tom.

"I told you so," said Mr. Morris.

"And I tell you even yet I will not hear my dear friend's—yes, my very dear friend's—character aspersed," said young Grinby. "Humphries, I know you love Ben Wade as I do. Fancy imagining him connected with this robbery. As well suspect my father or myself or you."

"He's missing," said Mr. Morris, shutting the office door upon us three. "He was seen to return late in the evening. He was one of a band of house-breakers when we took him in, and many declare the character to be formed at six years old. He was nine. I believe he has been won back to his old ways."

"You will not express your belief to others," said Mr. Grinby.

"Not as yet, most certainly," said Mr. Morris.

Well, sir, that was a bitter day to me—a bitter day. We could learn nothing of young Wade after eight o'clock on the previous night. Then several had seen him. He had taken tea at a little coffee-house, as he sometimes did when he did not intend to return home until quite late, and had said to some one there, "I must go back to the office. I have forgotten something."

Half an hour afterwards Mike, the porter, had passed him in the street, and young Wade had said:

"What's the time, Mike?"

The porter told him.

"I shall be too late," he said. "I have an engagement, and must go back to our place for a parcel I've forgotten."

An apple woman on the corner had seen him enter. He often bought fruit from her for lunch, and she knew him well by sight.

There the news ended, until Mike going in to light the fires, found the place a scene of confusion—desks and safes rifled, papers strewn about, and every mark of systematic burglary.

Later in the day Lucy Evans came down. Her brother had sent her word of what had occurred. She believed some terrible accident had happened to Ben, and begged the firm to spare no efforts to discover him. She was almost distracted, and who can wonder. They had been going together, it seemed, to see some play the night before, and she had been sufficiently alarmed by his failing to keep the appointment to be in a measure prepared for worse. She knew he intended to bring her a book. He had spoken of it. That must have been the parcel he went back for. Of course she never doubted him, and no one dared to hint at what had been whispered in her presence.

For weeks, sir, the authorities were at work. Immense rewards were offered for the burglars, and for the recovery alive or dead of young Benjamin Wade, but with the least effect.

We were notified of every body washed ashore, and of every unknown man found dead for months and at last there were few who did not laugh at poor Ben's friends for their credulity.

It seemed plain to them—and may heaven not judge them as they judged their brother—Ben Wade was guilty.

Poor Lucy never looked up. It was easy enough to see that her heart was broken, and in a year she died just a week too soon to hear what I shall tell you.

One morning I was very busy at my desk in the office when a gentleman came in and asked for either Mr. Morris or Mr. Grinby. Old Mr. Grinby was at home with the gout, but Mr. Morris and the young gentleman were in. I saw the gentleman was a clergyman and fancied he had called to solicit subscription for some mission to the heathen, or Sunday school, or new church. But his first words made me start. They were these:—

"You remember, of course, a burglary committed here a year ago, or more."

I could not keep my seat then, but went forward, trembling like a leaf.

Young Mr. Grinby had turned quite faint, and was leaning against the wall for support.

"You are agitated," said the clergyman; "I fear you will be still more affected by what you must soon hear. A person now in custody condemned to execution, has a confession to make to you in regard to that affair—a very horrible one, I fear."

He took a card from his pocket and wrote a few lines.

"If you will call at the prison any time to-day, you will be too late. It is Friday, and he is to suffer execution at dawn. Present this, if you please, and I implore you, ask no questions now."

Before they could say much he was gone. Afraid I think, to be the first to tell the story, and our gentlemen called a cab and took me with them at my request. They seemed to expect us at the prison, and we were admitted. But in the narrow corridor Morris stopped us.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you must nerve yourselves. Have you reflected that you may see Benjamin Wade when yonder door is opened?"

Young Grinby put his hand upon his heart, and seemed turning faint again. It was the first time the thought had entered my mind, and it was a blow. It staggered me.

The next minute the turnkey flung the door open, and we were in the cell. On the floor lay a man—a broad shouldered fellow, in rough garments—who seemed to have cast himself down in grief or terror. It was not Ben Wade. At first I thought I had never seen the face he lifted as he arose. In a moment it came to me.

It was the leader of the gang who had been arrested for that old attempt at robbery, when we had found little Ben in the stone vault.

"You've come, have you," said he, sitting down on the stone seat, "and I see you know me. They've caught me again, and its murder this time, and I've got to swing. If it wasn't for that, no person 'ud have got this out of me. But I've promised, and I always keep my word, I do. You remember a young man called Ben Wade?"

"What of him?" we cried in a breath.

"Not much—he didn't rob your place, that's all. We done it—Dick Burch, and Slippery Tom and me. Tell you how it was. You know that boy informed on us, and I was locked up for hard labor for more years than most men live. I didn't stay, though. I cut off, and came home. And the first thing I did was to vow vengeance on that boy. Why, there he was a gay young buck, in fine togs, with the handling of money, and thought of, and trusted just for having done for us. Proud, too,—wouldn't speak to us in the street. Threatened to give information if he ever saw one of us prowling about. I heard it all. I swore I'd fix him; and it seemed to come to me.

"One night I was agoin' to Slapper's shades to have a drink. Burch was with me; and in a quiet sort of street we came up to Ben, in a mighty hurry.

"I'd have knocked him on the head, but Burch stopped me.

"'See what he's up to,' says he. And we followed. He went down to your place, and went in. He left the door ajar, and we made the best of it. He was coming out, with a book or something in his hand, and we met him. He was plucky, I tell you. One of us wouldn't have got off so easy; but we went two to one. We gagged and tied him, and made a clean sweep of the place that night."

"And Ben—my God, did Ben think we would not believe him?" cried Mr. Grinby. "He had but to come to us—to tell the truth. Where is he? Do you know! Speak!"

The robber was turning the hue of ashes. His words came slowly. His eye glanced over his shoulder and he backed up against the wall.

"We locked him up in the stone vault," he said, "and took the keys with us. If you look you'll find him there."

And Mr. Grinby fainted outright in my arms.

Well, sir, the robber's words were true. The stone vault was opened that day, and there—no matter. It was easier to know the ring he wore, and the keys and purse in his pocket, than poor Ben Wade.

The first thing Mr. Humphries said, was: "Thank Heaven, Lucy cannot know it." And the next he sobbed—"Oh, but the certainty would have been better for her, after all. And then to know his name was clear."

And so that is the story of our stone vault; and strange as it is, it is quite true. You may see his grave close beside Lucy's, any day. And Mrs. Humphries—she's a romantic woman, sir—says she thinks the violets and roses grow there of their own accord, under the white monument.

THE FOOLS' FARM.

John Mosgar was a wealthy farmer, with some few hundred acres of land, half of which was fertile and well tilled, and the other half a range of rocky upland, from which nature drew forth nothing save scanty, almost worthless weeds. The better half of the farm was well stocked and well ordered: the farmhouse was the best in the village of Daleford, and the out-buildings were the envy of the neighbors.

John Mosgar had a knavish brother and a foolish son—his only relatives. Robert, the brother, by a just dispensation of Providence, was a man of comparative indigence, but his brother John overlooked his faults, and saw only his poverty and relationship; and when dying he called Robert to his bedside, and, placing the hand of his son Daniel in his, adjured him to protect the imbecile, for his father's sake.

The fool smiled, and the knave smiled, too; the one tickled at the idea of having a new friend, and the other at having a new victim, easily plucked and ruined.

"I will see after him, John," said Robert, with a look of assumed affection for his nephew. "I will prove a father to him when you are gone, and I will turn the farm to the best possible account, that your spirit, if it still hover about the earth, may be pleased with what I shall do."

"Enough, Robert, adieu. We shall meet again in heaven. Farewell, my brain-wrecked son!" gasped the dying man.

"Good bye, father," grinned Daniel, twisting his body awkwardly about. "Hope you'll have a pleasant journey—he, he!"

John Mosgar died, and Lawyer Twistwell's assistance was called in to settle the affair. It had been the expressed will of Mr. Mosgar that his estate should be equally divided between his son and his brother "Half to one and half to the other," were his words, though the wisdom which prompted them was not equal to that of King Solomon.

Lawyer Twistwell, at the instigation of Robert Mosgar, made a cruel construction of the will, and awarded the better half, all fertile amd arable land to the uncle; while the meaner portion, consisting of meagre woodland and rocks, fell to the share of poor Daniel.

The more heartless and unprincipled of the neighbors laughed at the fool when they heard of the award, and congratulated him upon receiving so much "good upland." He too was well pleased, and capered about, singing mad songs, to find himself master of so much land. He thought his the better portion, and bounded over it with boisterous glee, climbing the trees, tearing up and hurling the rocks about, plucking up the bushes, leaping down declivities, and drinking of the stream, as if he would convince each inanimate object that he was their sole lord and proprietor.

The rough waste that had been bestowed upon the witless, friendless creature, through the crafty connivance of the lawyer, Twistwell, suited the fool's taste to a charm; for there he could wander in undisturbed solitude, in idiot "meditation, fancy free," unconscious of the wealth of which he had been robbed by his uncle. One little hut alone stood on it, and that served for his home; and his bodily wants were supplied by such of the neighbors as obtained their fuel from his "farm.".

"The Lord will never prosper him who steals his treasure from a fool," said one of these neighbors to her husband.

He shrugged his shoulders with a "humph!" for he was conscious of having repeatedly drawn more wood than he bargained for from the "fool's farm," and was unwilling to believe in Heaven's anger thereat.

"Heaven helps those who help themselves," he dryly replied, casting his eye out at the mammoth pile of brush-wood, for which he had paid but a trifle in barter.

His wife seemed to understand the look, but she sighed as she poked the fire on the hearth.

"Poor Daniel!" she exclaimed; "I hope he will never suffer from cold or hunger; but he seems to be in a fair way for it, with his uncle on one side and a selfish world on the other. His half was little enough as it was, and all that is good upon it is fast dwindling away. What will he do when the wood is all gone?"

"We had better be thinking of our own circumstances," said the husband snappishly, "and let the town take care of the fools. As for Daniel, no doubt he is happier now than many wise people."

"Happier than his uncle, I'll be bound," said the woman, "well off in worldly goods though he be. Old Mosgar always looks distressed—suspicious and timid—as if he thought all the neighbors despised him for taking advantage of his nephew. And so they do. And though everything looks well for him in a worldly way, there will come some change, yet, depend upon it."

"Perhaps so, and perhaps not," replied the husband indifferently. "But get the pudding ready, at any rate, for I'm in a hurry to be off."

So they smothered their sympathy with pudding and forgot the fool.

Some one talked with Daniel about his farm and found him satisfied.

"What will I do with my rocks?" said he with a vacant, self-satisfied smile. "Pile e'm up. Make walls and forts. They will last longer than wood and never burn up."

"But you have got no cattle, Daniel, nor crops."

"I couldn't take care of them, if I had. I can get meal and milk to eat, and I don't want to work. I want to play with the children, and walk about. Uncle Robert can't do it. I am much better off than he is."

"Your wood will be all gone soon. Then what will you do? You've got no money."

"It will be time enough for me then to pull up my rocks and plant seed," said he looking wise. "And I'll do it all myself, so that the seed will know me when it comes up, and bow to me in the morning, when I walk in the morning, in the fields. O, I don't care for anything or anybody, with my farm!" he chuckled, flinging himself upon the ground, and turning somersets in his torn clothes. "Ha! ha! ha! But I'm not proud," he added, rising and looking grave. "That's the reason I lay with the dogs; and the boys and the geese laugh when I roll in the straw."

The idiot seemed so contented that none cared long to dwell upon the great wrong he had suffered; and so his Uncle Robert was left in undisturbed possession of what he had fradulently acquired. Pity for the friendless fool was not deep enough to arouse opposition against the influential uncle.

But it was not long before Daniel's wood was thoroughly swept away, leaving him but the barren surface of the rocks on which to rest his hopes of support; and now hunger compelled him to beg at the doors of his neighbors, for his uncle forbade him to cross his threshold—averse to the presence of such a standing reproach to his iniquity, and thinking to drive him upon the pauper maintainance of the town.

Alas! the lord of the house was a pitiable sight to see, as he wandered, half naked, from door to door in Daleford, offering shares in his rocks for bread, and with no more of those vacant smiles which had shown his elation in his time of imaginary wealth. Distress had now joined hands with idiocy, and the dream of comfort had vanished from the fool's brain. The haggard skeleton, in his life of chance, found casual sustenance enough to keep his soul with his body still; but that ghastly aspect of human life was more mocking than even his sterile apology for a farm. Slow and sad was the step of the sauntering scarecrow through the town,—the melanchloy cynosure of the pointing fingers, the desolate victim of shameless relationship and a shattered brain. Alas for the spectral landed proprietor! Had Heaven's all-embracing glance no ray to guide his listless feet?

One day, as instinct sent him begging, after dinner-time, for the dismal miscellany of his daily food, a summer storm darkened the earth, and peals of thunder started all animated things. The flowers bowed in terror, and the invisible milliners who deck the bonnets of nature flew to their most secret haunts. But the fool stalked abroad in the pelting rain, and lifted his lack lustre eyes to the furious source of the tempest, half amazed, half delighted, at the intermittent fires.

Suddenly a shriek was heard along the road; and, looking backward, he saw upon a frightened horse a young maiden of the village, clinging to the mane of the galloping animal, which, snorting with alarm, approached him.

Daniel Mosgar was a fool—but he was a man. A wise one might have stepped aside in fear, but Daniel seized a broken bough by the wayside, and brandishing the huge weapon for a moment darted into the middle of the road; and, as the wild careering steed came thundering on with his insensible burden, with a well directed force the limb was brought in contact with the horse's head. The concussion was tremendous, and the animal, panting, and quivering, with swelled veins, fell heavily to the ground.

Happily for the girl, whose hold was upon his mane, she was hanging upon the opposite side to that on which he fell; and before the half stunned animal could struggle to his feet again, the idiot, inspired by the emergency, sprang forward and pulled the maiden from her perilous position. The shouts of approaching men, one of whom was her father, now attracted his attention, and in a few moments, the girl, still unconscious, was in her parent's arms.

"Well done, Daniel! God bless you for saving my daughter's life!" was the grateful exclamation of Mr. Fontley, as the party, bearing the girl and leading the now passive horse, proceeded to his house, near by. "You have done that which I shall never forget, and I will do what I can to repay, poor fellow!—but he does not understand me," added the father, shaking his head, as the fool, unheeding, followed them, proudly brandishing the huge branch with which he felled the horse, and smiling at it. "What agents the Almighty sometimes chooses for his works!" continued Fontley. "A fool has been the means of saving my only child from a ride to a bloody grave!"

Helen Fontley was but fifteen on that day of her great danger, and was returning home from a customary jaunt when overtaken by the storm. The father was wealthy, and centered in her all his most cherished hopes. The heroic deed of Daniel affected Fontley deeply, and filled him with active compassion for the young man. He resolved to be his friend, and he was so. Out of the mouth of the thunder followed blessings for the fool. With the passage of the clouds on that day came sun upon the soul of his fortunes.

Having inquired after his affairs, on the next day Mr. Fontley rode over to the "fool's farm," and made a brief survey of it—Daniel and a few others accompanying him.

"What do you think of the division of the property?" was the question of one. "Was it not cruel?"

"Daniel, come to my house. Cruel?—no!" replied Mr. Fontley, his face brightening up with a meaning smile, as they left the sterile uplands. "Robert Mosgar did a greater favor to his nephew by the division than his ignorance intended, if I am not much mistaken. But we will see, soon, how it turns out."

From that day Daniel was amply provided for in the house of Mr. Fontley, and meanwhile the secret of the latter's words became revealed. The "fool's farm" proved rich in coal. The experienced eye of Fontley had detected, in the course of his visits to it, indications which had escaped the notice of all others, and which subsequent prospecting proved true. Those barren undulations of soil contained a mighty mine of coal, and the wealth of the grateful and delighted Fontley developed the black treasure for the benefit of Daniel.

Numerous workmen were soon employed upon the before derided waste, and Daleford in a few years derived its chief importance from these fields. Capital and enterprise were attracted to the town, and hundreds of families were supported by labor in the mineral "bowels of the harmless earth," and the star of the fool rose suddenly up in the sky of benefaction. Fontley, his patron and self-appointed agent, was true to his grateful instincts and his important trust, and Daniel Mosgar became the possessor of untold wealth.

As if Heaven's rebuke were designed to be immediately manifest, the strata did not extend into the land of Robert Mosgar, and he saw with double mortification the contrasted wealth of the nephew he had despoiled. Between his efforts to purchase any part of the "fool's farm," or all of it, at any price, stood the sagacious, watchful and honest Fontley; and of what pitying Providence had held in mysterious reserve for the day of the idiot's destitution, the mind and heart of Fontley became the guard.

Nor was this all the fortune of the fool. In his youth he had been "bright," as the saying is; but a disease of the brain had settled there, converting it to idiocy. Years of full darkness had left no hope for a revelation of reason, but now the reign of folly had expired. The sudden change in his lot threw Daniel into a state of feverish exultation, which resulted in severe sickness, from which skillful treatment raised him gradually to health and sense again.

It appeared as if joy had started and loosened from his brain the disease which had made him idiotic, and the long latent bane was expelled forever. He arose a man! Man, in the sane and glorious control of all his faculties. Man, in the full possession and free use of that immortal mind, without which we would be no kin nor part of the Creator, nor dream that our final home and harbor is the bosom of our yearning God. A man! Fool no more; and like one who wakes from some long vision of dread images, he moved and spoke with an unladen mind, and wept in joy at the coming of the morning of his liberty.

The tears of Fontley and his daughter were freely mingled with his—a happy trio. And still prosperity, with brighter smiles, marched fondly on him. The darkness fitly on the other side of the canvas, and the justice of God was vindicated.

The harvests of Robert Mosgar became the prey of various misfortunes. They were backward, scant, mildewed, here scorched by too much heat, and there destroyed by tempests. Murrain blighted his cattle, fire destroyed his buildings, and as if the hostility of the elements and of man were not punishment enough, sickness prostrated him, and in the midst of his ruining adversity, his only children died.

So fled the promise of the better farm. So perished, like the golden mist of sunset, the vision of the villain. When he recovered from the couch of physical prostration, he learned for the first time of all the good fortune of the nephew he had wronged—his reason added to his riches—his further bliss—his union with his benefactor's daughter. Then walked Robert Mosgar forth into the air, and confessed, in anguish, his wretchedness. He beat his breast, and strode among the ruined fields, and knelt and sobbed aloud:

"Now, Oh Lord, I know my sin! And though my heart is broken, it is purified."

And so ends the story of the "fool's farm." So closes it with a moral. Let not the oppressor be too confident. The changes of New England's April are not so great as the change's of man's vast estate: and they who exult, in cruel self-reliance, over the unfortunate and unhappy, may take their place to-morrow.

Rufus Choate's Memory.

The strength of Mr. Choat's memory was one of the most remarkable things about that remarkable man. He not only read everything, but he remembered everything he read. He knew where the book was in which the desired information could be found, the very page, and the precise location of the book in the library where it happened to be. While trying the celebrated sewing-machine case before Judge Woodbury, I heard him request a friend to go to the Athenæum and get him a volume of a set published by Chambers. The article he wanted was on the manufacture of silk. He described the set, the room in which it was kept, and the very spot in the library where it could be found. He wrote down nearly everything in a case that he could. The act of writing fastened the thing in his memory, and it was ready for instant use. In the trial of a case he kept two sets of notes—one the testimony, the other a digest and the argument. He was ready to argue a case the moment the testimony closed. His memory enabled him to talk on any subject introduced. He was at home on the black-letter law, knew familiarly the intricate English law of entail, and could discuss the laws of any nation as intelligibly as he could a common act of assault and battery.

I walked with him from the court-house on Saturday previous to the delivery of his celebrated eulogy on Webster, before Dartmouth College. He had been before the United States Court, conducting an intricate trial, the heat like that of a tropical climate. We went into the barber-shop under the Bromfield House, for he said, "I must be shampooed daily, or I should die." The eulogy on Webster, I think, was to be delivered on Tuesday. This was Saturday, and the intervening Monday was to be consumed in the journey to Hanover. I said to him: "Of course your eulogy on Webster is completed." He drew himself up to his full height, and laying his hand on my shoulder, he said: "Mr. ——, as I live, not a word of that eulogy is written." Yet it was delivered as announced—delivered without notes, fully written out and committed in the writing. I knew one instance in which he completed his lecture at the office a short time before the train started that was to carry him to his appointment. He left the manuscript on his desk, and gave the lecture, he said, as near *verbatim* as he desired to, and that without a scrap before him. He was very careful of the wordings of his motions before the higher courts. His phraseology was always peculiar. Having written his motion on a scrap of paper, he usually crumpled it in his hand and threw it on the floor as he rose to address the bench. I have frequently picked up these jottings, and some of them I have to this day.

Getting a Living Honestly.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following: A young Boston man, who purposed starting in business in New York city, made a preliminary visit there armed with letters of introduction to buisness men. These presented and the usual compliments passed, the New York merchant inquired of young Boston what he intended to do.

"I have not exactly decided," replied the young Puriton, "but I expect to settle into some good business in which I get a living honestly."

"A living honestly?"

"An honest living," repeated the Bostonian.

"Young man," said the New Yorker, "I congratulate you, there is not a city in the United States in which you will meet with so little competition in your method of doing business."

The Misery of an Aimless Life.

It is the lack of object, of all aim, in the lives of the houseless wanderers that gives to them the most terrible element of their misery. Think of it! To walk forth with, say, ten shillings in your pocket—so that there need be no instant suffering from want of bread or shelter—and have no work to do, no friend to see, no place to expect you, no duty to accomplish, no hope to follow, no bourn to which you can draw nigher, except that bourn which, in such circumstances, the traveler must surely regard as simply the end of his weariness! But there is nothing to which humanity cannot attune itself. Men can live upon poison, can learn to endure absolute solitude, can bear contumely, scorn, and shame, and never show it.

☞ An old negro preaching in Auburn a few evenings since, referring to the general tendency of people to wish they had the talents of something else, then they would do a great deal of good in the world, put the case thus clearly: "What would the hummin' bird do wid de eagle's wings? he could sip de leastest sweets from no flower. And could de eagle do wid de hummin' bird's wings? he could kick all de time and nothin' else. Bredren, use de wings of faith God can gib you and God will care for both de eagles' and de hummin' birds' flight."

☞ It will be possible to have one set of opinions for the high, and another for the low, only when they cease to see by the same Sun, to respire by the same air, and to feel by the same sensorium. For opinions, like showers, are generated in high places, but they invariably descend into low ones, and ultimately flow down to the people, as the rains unto the sea.—*Colton.*

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and the great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capita and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line**, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possess, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value and **render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.**

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West-Virginia, **insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.**

The road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated Sulphur Springs of West-Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the **Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.**

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; **and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.**

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500 and $100,

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principa* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."

2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."

3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have **thirty years** to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company* now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

3m12*

MEDICAL ILLUMINATION

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,

Branch 250 Congress St.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

HENDERSON & STAPLES,

Agents for the State of Maine.

The curatives are the favorite prescriptions of the New York University. What may seem almost incredible is the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto considered incurable. A valuable "physiological adviser" for men and women, free to all. Agents wanted in every town in the state. F. P. Henderson, M. D., consulting Physician. Patients treated by letter. Cancers cured without Surgical operations. Address all letters to

HENDERSON & STAPLES,

250 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

Read the Following:

A certificate for the benefit of the afflicted.

For twenty-five years I had suffered with Scrofula and Salt-Rheum, (or Tetter.) Have paid out hundreds of dollars, and been treated by several first-class Physicians, without benefit. Some four weeks ago, I commenced using the University Medicines. At the time my forehead and head were covered with sores and scaliness of the skin; also, my tongue was covered with small Ulcers. I am to-day free from all the above troubles, and can most heartily recommend these medicines to the afflicted.

S. C. MUNSEY, 27 Chestnut Street.

Portland, Jan. 24, 1870.

For some fifteen days, my family has been using the University Medicines with the most gratifying results. My wife is fast recovering from Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Erysipelas. My daughter was so affected with catarrh, that her breath was very offensive In two days she was entirely relieved of the odious smell, and I have no doubt in a short time will be entirely free of the disease.

Mr. D. STILLINGS, No. 6 Alder Street.

Portland, Jan. 21, 1870.

I have been afflicted for twenty years with Chronic Rheumatism. I have spent hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, without benefit. Ten days ago, I commenced taking the University Medicines, and I can truly say, it has been more benefit to me than all other treatment I ever received. My place of business is 137 Pearl street. I shall be pleased to answer all inquiries.

JOHN TURNER.

Portland, Jan. 24, 1870.

For thirty-six years I had been a cripple, caused by a milk leg and scrofula sores, I employed the best medical skill I could find without avail, a fearful ulcer was consuming the bone near the ankle, my leg was badly swollen and inflamed from the foot to the knee, amputation was considered by the best of Physicians, the only alternative. I was perfectly cured in six weeks with the University Medicines.

MRS. JAMES L. GRIFFIN.

Stockton, Me., Nov. 30, 1869.

I was cured of the worst type of Piles, with the University Medicines, in six days.

J. T. SHELDON.

No. 110 Exchange street, Portland.

Any one doubting the truth of the above will please address the parties. They are but few of the cases cured in less than two months. 4w12

A WORD OF ADVICE

For the Especial Benefit of Sufferers.

MRS. A. W. KIDDER,

Of Norridgewock, Me.,

Would respectfully recommend to the public generally her

CELEBRATED BLOOD PURIFIER,

After five years practice, and with the greatest success, in a very large number of old chronic diseases (given up cases by other physicians) have been restored to perfect health by its use, as hundreds will testify. It will cleanse the blood from humors and inflammation, put the liver and kidneys in a healthy condition, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and regulate them, give blood a lively circulation, and remove from you the great trouble you have—hot head and cold feet, by equalizing the circulation of the blood through the system, raise vitality, relax and quiet the nerves, and get up a healthy tone through the entire system. It is warranted to do all it purports to do, if the patient is not out of the reach of medicine But many will say, "Oh, I am out of the reach of medicine, for the doctors say so." She has treated a very large number of that class that are now enjoying life and health.

This medicine is made from roots and barks gathered fresh from the fields and forests. It is prepared only by herself. It cannot harm the most delicate constitution, but works like a charm, as many will testify, not only in Maine, but in Boston and vicinity, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa. It has also been taken to China, St. John and Canada. 6m52

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND Speedy Cure FOR Neuralgia AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Its Effects are Magical.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves, and restore the failing strength.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package,	$1.00	Postage	6 cents
Six packages,	5.00	"	27 "

It is sold by all dealers in drug and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

1yeop51 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MITTEN KNITTING

—AND—

HEELING AND TOEING SOCKS

By Hand for the Market are tedious and time wasting operations when compared with results attained by using

THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE,

With late improvements for the above purposes. *Also as a means of economy in the Family, the Machine* is far in advance of the Sewing Machine.

Send for Circular and Sample, *stating where you saw this advertisement.*

Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Co.

N. CLARK, Agent,

13t9 313 Washington St., BOSTON.

CROASDALE'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

The Standard Fertilizer for all Crops.

Agents for Maine,

CONANT & RAND,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

153 Commercial St., PORTLAND.

3m5*

FINE GROUND BONE

FERTILIZER.

We now have on hand for sale, a lot of FINE GROUND BONE FERTILIZER, which we will sell at a low rate.

This is a PERFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

For circulars and further information, apply to

RICHARD ROBINS,

No. 2, Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

*,*AGENTS WANTED in central localities to sell the above, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. 1y43

BONE FLOUR—BONE FLOUR.

Cracked Bone, Bone Meal, Bone Flour, and Floated Bone guarranteed to produce same at HALF COST of Peruvian Guano.

Send for circular. Address

LISTER BROTHERS,

3m8 NEWARK, N. J.

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

CHOICE FARMS, suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of Fruit and Early Vegetables. Also, Large Farms, adapted to the raising of Grain and Cattle.

Also, valuable TIMBER and WOOD LANDS, convenient to navigation.

Also extensive CRANBERRY LANDS, natural and cultivated. The attention of farmers and others is called to the above properties, as the soil and climate are unsurpassed, and the seasons are at least two months longer than in the latitude of New England. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to LAMSON & LEONARD, 18 City Exchange, Boston, 1w.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye *is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous*, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Apply at 16 Bond St., N. Y. 1y32

DEATH TO PIN-WORMS.

Eminent physicians say that more sickness among children results from Pin-Worms than from any other cause. A safe and effectual remedy for these troublesome and often dangerous pests is found in DR. GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP. Cure for adults and children warranted without injury to health. Price 75 cents. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all druggists. 6m45

MAGEE'S

New Advance Cook.

The best stove in the world for Coal or Wood. It needs only to be seen and tried, to be appreciated. Can be seen in operation at the store of M. G. BROOKS. Parties in want of a first ass stove would do well to examine this. 40tf

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 1y20*

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

For sale in Augusta at wholesale and retail, at

2tf FULLER'S DRUG STORE

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, a good assortment for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store.

WILTON'S CATARRH CURE.

For sale in Augusta at FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL

BLESSING

OF THE AGE!

DR. KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA DISSOLVENT.

Reader you may consider this a sort of spread eagle heading, but I mean every word of it. *I have been there.* When your system is racked with

RHEUMATIC PAIN,

and you cannot even turn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair you must sit and suffer, in the morning wishing it was night, and at night wishing it was morning;

When you have the

NEURALGIA,

When every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, circulating the most venomous and hot poison around your heart and driving you to the very verge of madness;

When you have the

SCIATICA,

(that I have just got through with,) that most awful, most heart-withering, most strength destroying, most spirit-breaking and mind-weakening of all the diseases that can afflict our poor human nature;

When you have the

LUMBAGO,

Lying and withering in agony and pain, unable to turn yourself in bed, and every movement will go to your heart like a knife; now tell me if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days is not the Greatest Medical Blessing of the Age, tell us what is!

DIRECTIONS TO USE:

You will take a table-spoonful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few days every particle of Rheumatic and Neuralgia pain will be dissolved and pass off by the Kidneys.

Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

Roxbury, Mass.

Wholesale Agents—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr & Co., Rust Brothers & Bird, Carter & Wiley, Gilman & Bro., Weeks & Potter, Reed & Cutler, Boston; W. F. Phillips, Y. W. Perkins & Co., Portland; Joseph Balch & Son, Providence. At retail by all druggists.

Price $1 50 per bottle. 21t48

A COUGH, A COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

will most invariably give instant relief. For *Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive, and Throat Disease.* they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6m49

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

BENJAMIN ADAMS, having by his petition represented that James Whitten, late of Clinton, deceased, by his contract, made in his lifetime, agreed to convey to said Adams, certain real estate, situate in Clinton and Canaan, as described in said contract, and that said deceased was by death prevented from fulfilling the same; and praying that the Executor of the will of said Whitten may be authorized to convey said real estate agreeably to the terms of said contract:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

SARAH HARRIMAN, Guardian of Forest T. Harriman, of Litchfield, in said County, minor, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said ward, viz: All the interest of said ward in about twenty acres of land in Litchfield, bounded northerly and westerly by land of B. Edgecomb; southerly by land of Mary A. Wharff; easterly by the Stevens town road And also to purchase a parcel of land in said Litchfield, bounded northerly by Winthrop stream, easterly by land of J. Emerson, and southerly and westerly by land of the estate of Abner T. Harriman, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

MARY ANN CALDER, widow of Samuel Calder, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

NANCY KNOWLES, widow of Elisha Knowles, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1869.

ELIZA E. STONE, widow of Milton M. Stone late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

DAVID LOW, Administrator on the estate of Solomon Hallett, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

URIAH A. FOLGER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Pinkham, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1870.

EVERETT R. DRUMMOND, Trustee under the last will and testament of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1869.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Lyman Whittier, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February*, 1869.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Jane R. Perry, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 12*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

AMOS B NICHOLS, late of Augusta,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 14, 1870. 12* GEORGE H. CROSS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

WALES LEWIS, late of Pittston,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 14, 1870. 12* ALDEN LEWIS.

THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

HOMAN & BADGER

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta.

JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

TERMS:

$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

If not paid within 3 months, $2.50 will be charged.

Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 20 cents additional, to defray postage to the lines.

Terms of Advertising:

For one square of 12 lines, $3 for three insertions, and eight cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices $2.00 per inch for each insertion; All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, HOMAN & BADGER, Augusta, Me.

TRAVELLING AGENTS: V. Darling, S. L. Small, J. F. Nutt Warren Fuller, S. N. Taber.